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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann, 3d Inf.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

5th Brigade.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wesser.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, A.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Walsenburg, Colo.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D, G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Permanent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Trinidad, Colo.; I, K, L and M, Ludlow, Colo.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Hartington, Texas. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City, Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and all but Troop I, Columbus, N.M.; Troop I, Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—address Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

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3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Sherman, C.Z.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. On duty as Infantry at Brownsville, Texas.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. On border patrol at Brownsville, Texas.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Andrews, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, N.Y.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th, Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York Nov. 15 for station in the Canal Zone.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge, Laguna; I and L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal; D, Camp John Hay, Benguet.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E and G, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; F and H, Regan Bks., Alb

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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OUR RECORD IN MEXICO.

Those who, like the New York World, have been so loudly proclaiming the triumph of "peace" principles in the attitude of the American administration toward Mexico will probably be surprised to learn that that little venture of Uncle Sam into Mexico has cost the country about \$10,000,000. The War Department expenditures alone have amounted to about five millions on account of the military occupation of Vera Cruz, while the cost account will be swelled another five millions, it is estimated, by the expenses incidental to the naval activities in Mexican waters, and the holding of the peace conference at Niagara Falls. Less than a month before the inauguration of President Wilson the Huerta revolution broke out in Mexico. General Huerta imprisoned Madero, the recently elected president of the republic. On Feb. 23, 1913, Madero and Vice President Suarez were assassinated. Following the formal taking over of the government by Huerta, President Wilson sent John Lind to the Mexican capital as his special envoy. In the latter part of March, 1913, the manifesto of Guadalupe was issued by General Carranza and other friends of Madero, repudiating Huerta and declaring a revolution against him. President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta and this gave strength to the Carranza movement. On Aug. 27, 1913, President Wilson addressed Congress and reviewed the Mexican situation, outlining his policy of "watchful waiting." Again on Dec. 2, 1913, the President referred to the Mexican situation as the "one cloud upon our horizon."

In the last months of 1913 "Pancho" Villa loomed up as a big figure in the revolution. Soon he entirely overshadowed Carranza as the leading figure among the anti-Huerta forces. With the Tampico incident last spring the Washington administration came to an open break with the Huerta "government," and no time was lost in ordering the Atlantic Fleet to Tampico to force General Huerta to comply with the demand of Admiral Mayo for a salute to the American flag. Before the warships reached Tampico Washington was informed of the approach of the Hamburg-American liner Ypiranga to Vera Cruz with munitions of war for Huerta. To prevent the landing of the machine guns and fifteen million rounds of ammunition Secretary Daniels, with the authority of the President, directed Admiral Fletcher to seize the custom house at Vera Cruz. In the three days' fighting that followed the Americans lost seventeen killed and fifty-eight wounded, while the Mexicans had 200 killed and 250 wounded. Admiral Fletcher took control of the city and remained in command until April 30, when General Funston landed with 5,200 Regular troops.

On April 24 last President Wilson had accepted the good offices of the Argentine, Brazilian and Chilean governments for a settlement of the differences between the Huerta government and the United States. On May 20 the mediatory delegates met at Niagara Falls. After remaining in session for six weeks the conference adjourned indefinitely, ostensibly to await the action of Huerta and Carranza on the agreement reached through the efforts of the mediators. Carranza and his advisers declined to accept the basis of settlement proposed by the conference and embodied in the protocols signed by representatives of President Wilson and General Huerta. Ever since the adjournment of the conference and the "abdication" of Huerta there has been dissension in Mexico, as General Villa soon fell out with Carranza and eventually began his march upon the capital. Efforts have been made to bring about peace between the Villa and Carranza factions by conferences and peace negotiators, but harmony seems to be as far distant as in

the days of Huerta. Now, after more than a year of dallying with the Mexican situation, he would be a bold prophet indeed who would predict that Uncle Sam's share in the part in the Mexican troubles has made for eventual peace. The conditions seem to be about as they were before Huerta was compelled to leave the country. Put Carranza in the place of Huerta and the situation is substantially identical with that of a year ago when Villa was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the occupant of the Presidential chair in Mexico City. The United States has spent ten millions for what? Not certainly for peace in Mexico, for if that shall come it will come by the triumph of one faction or the other independently of the presence of the United States forces. There is no more better prospect for final peace now than when our soldiers first landed in Vera Cruz.

The New York World, which throughout the Washington Government's efforts to handle the Mexican situation had not failed to give the Administration its full support, is so taken aback by the withdrawal of the United States troops from Vera Cruz that it cannot conceal its chagrin, and almost in the tone of one who has been wounded in the house of his friends it thus closes its editorial on Nov. 24 on the departure of Funston's forces from Mexico:

"Sometimes questioning and doubting, the World has approved President Wilson's Mexican policy at every step because it hoped and believed that that policy was making powerfully for peace. Its strongest guarantee of peace was sincerity. Its next strongest guarantee of peace was the possession of Vera Cruz. After long months of watchful waiting we have abandoned our sincerity, and we have abandoned Vera Cruz without accomplishing one of our purposes. The flag has not been saluted. There is no assurance of peace. Except for our naval forces we are in no position to fulfil our engagements with foreign Powers. Setting out to establish constitutional government in Mexico, we are leaving Mexico to its own resources at a time when its internal affairs are more chaotic than they were when we interfered with them. Have we served the Mexicans? Have we served ourselves? Have we served mankind?"

This is precisely the position taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the beginning of the interference of the United States in the affairs of Mexico. We said from the first that half-way measures would end only in the humiliation of the United States and that it would be better not to enter upon the dangerous ground of Mexican intervention than not to do our work thoroughly. For expressing this view we were criticised very sharply by newspapers of the World type of thought, and an attempt was made to show that if we took Vera Cruz and went no further it would tend to convince the Mexicans of the sincerity of the intentions of the United States. We said then, and the events have confirmed the correctness of our position, that instead of proving to the Mexicans the sincerity of this country it would on the contrary tend to give them the idea that the United States was afraid of the wrath of the Mexican people, and that even a suspicion of weakness or cowardice on our part with such people would prove a great blow to American prestige and tend to foster outbreaks of animosity toward Americans that might in the long run result in the necessity of the United States going into Mexico for a far more serious purpose than that of showing its sincerity. Again and again the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has warned against the danger of suggesting to the Mexicans that we had any fear of them, and that it would be better for us to earn from them the belief that we were unduly severe than that we should awaken among them the belief that we would submit to the ill treatment of our citizens rather than prevent it or punish it with rigid military measures. How will the unthinking masses of the Mexican people view the retirement of the U.S. forces? Will they be able to give it a diplomatic analysis and see in it a graceful recognition of the ability of the Mexican under its present hydra-headed government to protect all foreigners and to administer the laws with justice and firmness? Will they not be more likely to interpret it as a tribute to their own valor and to American fear of their prowess? We have taken a stand in Mexico and then receded from it as if the people we were dealing with were of the most highly enlightened type and would be able to read into our acts the noblest of motives and the highest of ideals, whereas, on the contrary, as a people they are of a kind more likely to swell up in the pride of their own conceit and to construe an act of magnanimity into an expression of pusillanimity. Meanwhile foreigners doing business in Mexico have been stripped of their property and driven into exile, while some of them have been compelled to submit to outrages upon their families to which death was to be preferred. Someone will be held responsible for these outrages sooner or later, and how are we to acquit ourselves of responsibility for them?

It is officially announced that there are now no vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the line of the Army available for the appointment of qualified enlisted men, and under normal conditions there will be no such vacancies available after the appointment of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy in 1915. Therefore no preliminary examination of enlisted men for such appointment will be held in January, 1915. Should vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the line of the Army remain to be filled after the appointment of the graduates of 1915, necessary steps will be taken at

the proper time to protect the rights under the law of all enlisted applicants.

NAVY EDUCATIONAL PLAN.

In the development of the educational scheme in the Navy, ashore and afloat, it has been decided by the Secretary to extend the course at the training stations from four to six months, thus giving more time for both academic and professional instruction to the apprentice seamen.

Practically all of the recruits for the naval service are immediately upon enlistment sent to the four training stations located at Newport, R.I., Norfolk, Va., Great Lakes, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal., the number of them at all the stations approximating 3,500. At these stations they learn how to care for themselves, are given lessons in sanitation, and are taught, in addition to the school work, infantry, boat and gun drills, and as much of the elementary work of the Navy as time and facilities will permit. Conditions at these stations make it possible to carry on academic education in a more systematic way than is practicable or possible on board ship, and their retention at them for a period of six months permits an extension of academic work. Officers who are not long out of the Naval Academy and are therefore in close touch with the habits and methods of study and instruction, are detailed to each station to assist with the education and training of these newly enlisted men; in addition to these young officers, experienced and skilled warrant officers and petty officers are also detailed for the work, with the result that a satisfactory development takes place in the young recruits in the period of a few months following their enlistment.

The increase of time at the training stations is an extension of the general educational plan, and while continuing the school work afloat, it will allow the chief emphasis, after the men are transferred to the fleet, to be put upon the higher branches, mainly those relating to strictly professional and technical subjects.

Although it has been customary to compare health conditions in the United States Army with those in the armies of Great Britain, the continental powers and Japan, Surgeon Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., quite wisely points out in his annual report that it is very doubtful whether any comparisons made from the data furnished from other countries are of any value, as the conditions under which the sick are treated and the records made of disease in the various armies are so different that no comparisons of general rates of admission, non-effectiveness, etc., are worth making. There is an exception, however, in the case of typhoid, which affords an opportunity for making a fair comparison. In that disease the United States, which led in the adoption of preventive inoculation, has the lowest rate per mean 1,000 of strength. It is approached only by that of the Dutch army, on the latter's figures for 1910. The British rate in 1912 was more than twice that of the American service. The highest rate for tuberculosis in the U.S. Army is not found in the cold or the changeable climates, but among the Porto Rican troops, where the climate is supposed to be ideal. In studying the influence of race General Gorgas found that the colored troops had the highest non-effective and the second highest death rates; the Porto Rican troops had the highest admission rate and the lowest death rate. The white troops had the highest discharge and the lowest admission rates; and the Philippine troops had the highest death rate. Mental alienation was responsible for the highest rate per thousand of strength for discharges for disability. The 210 cases of this gave a rate of 2.57. The next was tuberculosis with 185 cases and a rate of 2.26. Flat foot had sixty-seven cases with a rate of .82. The 1,082 men discharged for disability in the Army in 1913 gave a rate of 13.24 per thousand, against 13.43 for 1912. The 1913 figure was the lowest rate since the Spanish-American War. The death rate for the year showed an increase, being 2.57 as against 2.37 for 1912, but this latter figure was the lowest in the history of the entire Army. The total number of deaths in the Army in the year 1913 was 397, increased by the railway accident in Mississippi in October, 1913, in which a number of Coast Artillerymen lost their lives. In diseases causing the greatest amount of non-efficiency, the white troops had as usual the highest rate for alcoholism; the Philippine Scouts the highest rate for malaria, probably due to the intimate participation in the native life which takes them more out of the barracks.

The new bowl at Yale, where the university football games are played, contains seats for 70,000 spectators. As to this the New York Times says: "The entire United States Army as it is now constituted could be placed in that arena without crowding. A large standing Army, however, is not required. But the Army should certainly be maintained at all times at its full strength, and no pains should be spared to increase its efficiency. The discussion now going on in regard to the defects of our defenses against sudden war to be profitable should be kept within practical limits. We need a complete, well-trained field army always prepared for service. To obtain this we must build up all the regiments, and provide the various branches with all the essential arms and ammunition. We need an efficient reserve force."

General Grant in his Memoirs locates the spot at Shiloh where he spent the night under a large oak tree following the first day of the battle. This tree, which was on the grounds of the national cemetery, was destroyed by a cyclone on Oct. 14, 1909. Within the past year the authorities of the park erected on the spot where the tree had stood a simple but attractive monument of stone base and triple-cannon top. The Shiloh Park Commission further informs us in its annual report for the last fiscal year that the total cost of the monuments erected by the Confederates amounts to \$14,000. Among the latest of these is one to the 2d Tennessee, which cost \$6,000. But of the ten states that sent Confederate troops to Shiloh only three have memorials on the field. The commission recommends that the area of the park be extended to include all the land on which troops were in action in the two days' battle. Also there are nine small tracts within the park area itself now held by private owners which should be bought so that disfigurement of the beauty of the park can be done away with. The area of the park is 3,456.14 acres, and the hurrying tourist can scan the entire battlefield in a drive of two hours. The park's roads have been justly praised for their beauty, but are on the verge of deterioration, from which only prompt action can save them. Three hundred and ninety-nine tablets have been used in marking the battle lines. These tablets tell the story at a glance for the edification of the visitor. If the tablet is blue it represents a line of Grant's army; if yellow, Buell's army; if red, Johnston's army; if the tablet is square it represents first day's fighting; if oval, second day's fighting. Facing the tablet to read it the visitor is facing exactly as the battle line faced when in action at that point. Then, briefly reading, he learns what regiment or regiments occupied the ground, at what hour they reached it, and how long they fought there. Special care is being taken to preserve the trees in the park, which number about 288,000. Some of the leafy veterans bear traces of the battle and are interesting objects for the tourist. The historic value of Shiloh Park is not known to the public as it should be, considering that it commemorates the first great battle of the Civil War. The commission requests permission to give dignified publicity to interesting facts about the park to remedy this situation, although thousands visit the park each year. No definite action has yet been taken respecting the erection of the memorial to the Tennessee Brigade in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, according to the annual report for the last fiscal year of the Park Commission. This memorial was provided for by Col. R. B. Snowden in his will, which set aside the sum of \$2,500 toward such a monument. Among the last memorials placed in the park is one to the 97th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was in Wagner's brigade, Wood's division, and was the first Infantry regiment to cross the Tennessee River, Sept. 9, 1863. On Nov. 25 in Sheridan's division it charged Missionary Ridge, gaining the crest and pursuing the enemy to Chickamauga Creek. Its loss was 149 killed and wounded out of 439. In the annual report of the Gettysburg Military Park Commission it is pointed out that the expected turnout of visitors to the semicentennial of the battle in 1913 did not materialize. Where the number expected during the entire encampment was placed at from 100,000 to 800,000, the number on any one day did not exceed 25,000.

Under the title of "Soldier Friend of Under Dogs," the New York Evening Post has a four-column article giving a truthful and necessarily eulogistic account of the career and a description of the personality of our new Chief of Staff, Gen. Hugh L. Scott. "It is a remarkable fact," says the Post in this long article, "that a man can serve his country for forty-four years, actually save the lives of his comrades, perform the most meritorious duty on the field of battle, suffer severe wounds, and keep his country from innumerable clashes of arms with primitive peoples, and yet receive no greater reward than the commendation of his superior officers. Perhaps no man in the United States to-day has received so many just tributes in words only as General Scott. Until his recent promotion as Chief of Staff, however, not even his colleagues in the Army have ever believed that he had received a reward commensurate with his services to his country. A sketch of General Scott, therefore, will not develop a hero resplendent with medals of honor and other insignia of unusual merit, but it will develop a case in which it will be plainly demonstrated that the feeling in the Army that his reward was too long withheld is a just one. As soldier, administrator, scientist and man General Scott has won for himself in his long service the reputation of being 'one of the most efficient and capable all-around officers' in the Army." Quoting from a letter written by Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, whose adjutant General Scott was in Cuba in 1899, the Post says: "His appreciation of the services of General Scott is corroborated not only by many general officers of the Army who have had occasion to observe his work personally, but also by Secretaries of War, and even by Presidents, who have had occasion to employ his peculiar and valuable capabilities on special missions. For he it known General Scott has been the last resort of the Government in all Indian troubles in recent years, and he has yet to fail in a mission of peace. It is this characteristic of his service in the Army which has given him the name of being one of its most humane soldiers. The hero of his boyish dreams was his uncle, David Hunter, who achieved enviable fame as a major general in the Union Army in the Civil War. Young Scott was much under his uncle's influence after the death of his father, and it was through him, naturally, that he secured his appointment to a cadetship at West Point in 1871. At the time of his appointment young Scott was living at Princeton, N.J., where his grandfather, Dr. Charles Hodge, 'the great theologian,' to quote James McCosh, former president of Princeton University, 'has helped to make Princeton famous.' Into the Army Scott carried the high principles of his father and grandfather, and officers of the Army to-day say of him that 'he is one of the cleanest men who ever wore the uniform of the United States.'"

The successful trip through the Cape Cod Canal on Nov. 16 of the submarines K-5 and K-6 and an ocean steamship of 3,800 tons is very gratifying to the Navy Department, which in an official statement said: "The important part that submarines are playing in the European war emphasizes their importance in our own plans of national defense; and this canal, which permits them to pass freely between the waters of Long Island Sound

and Cape Cod Bay, becomes a strategic feature that could hardly be overestimated. Not only submarines, but destroyers and light vessels of all kinds could freely use it without exposure in time of war to attack by an enemy's forces. In peace times it affords a comfortable and convenient passage during weather that often renders passage by the outside route hazardous." It is regretted that in constructing the canal, the advice of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that it be made large enough to allow a battleship to pass through, was not followed.

An indication of the change in this country of public sentiment with reference to the need, and the immediate and imperative need, of preparation for military defense is found in numerous articles appearing in the press. One of the ablest of these articles is found in the Galveston (Texas) Daily News of Sept. 8. The fact is, as the News itself tells us in this article, "the country has radically revised its notions as to its military needs, and this even more with respect to the Navy than with respect to the Army. No one, it seems to us, can have failed to observe this change of opinion and of sentiment. It is due, of course, to the outbreak of the European war. That war has taught us, as nothing else could, a sense of our weakness. It would be fatuous to ignore the fact that the outbreak of war in Europe has sadly disillusioned us as to our own security. We had fondly imagined such a war as is now being witnessed to be impossible, both for the want of means to project and sustain it and for the unwillingness of a civilized people to engage in a work of such stupendous slaughter. Our fancies have been sadly refuted and even mocked by the fact. We have discovered that we had overestimated the degree of civilization to which the world has attained, and that war is a much less remote contingency than our hopes had persuaded us. The sense of security in which we have heretofore indulged we now see to be a childish exaggeration of the facts. Whether for good or ill, it is not now pertinent to consider, since we are irrevocably committed, but the fact is that we have, by acquiring insular possession, given hostages to the world, and lost that isolation which imbued us with a sense of perfect security. And even if we enjoyed the isolation we enjoyed before the war with Spain, that isolation would yield us none of that exemption from attack that we imagined it would. Science has rendered easy what ten years ago was impossible; and it is quite likely that every military student of Europe is excited to laughter by that American simplicity which imagines that the continental United States is invulnerable to successful attack. This country has proved, as no country has, its innocence of selfish motives and aggrandizing intent, and it grows steadily in that virtue. The argument for an increase of both our Army and Navy postulates nothing else than that war is a much less remote calamity than we had imagined, and that events are shaping themselves in a way to catch us in the maelstrom of the next great war which shall afflict the world. This postulate is too self-evident for denial."

In an article in the organ of the British Navy League Maurice Pendergast, a noted British naval expert, gives our Navy the credit of having in prospect when the California, Idaho and Mississippi are completed in 1918 the most powerful and homogeneous squadron in existence. "With perhaps the exception of the Japanese Fusu, no dreadnought among the fleets on active service can compare," Mr. Pendergast tells us, "with these new American ships in the matter of size. The American ships will probably be the largest afloat for many years after their completion. During the past ten years the design of American battleships has displayed a remarkable standard of excellence. It was clearly recognized in the very first United States dreadnoughts that plain broadside fire was of more practical value than heavy end-on fire at odd angles. After all navies had tried various methods of mounting big guns, the American center line plan had to be finally adopted. These new American ships are developed from the Nevada class. Both the Nevada and our Queen Elizabeth were designed about the same time, and numerous points of marked resemblance between them seem to raise the similarity above the field of vulgar coincidence. For neatness of design the American ships are *facile princeps*—a striking contrast to some dreadnoughts, whose minor details seem to have been 'shoveled on just where they will fit,' as a sort of afterthought. The difference amounts to the natter stowage of the boats in American ships and the clumsy jig-saw boat arrangements of the German Nassau. American designs have not been reared in the stifling atmosphere of secrecy; straight and honest criticism (as in the case of the Delaware at the Newport conference) has gone far in the production of some of the finest warships afloat. As a contrast, in what lingering pain did the German mountains of secrecy labor and produce a ridiculous Nassau."

The progressive improvement in the admission rate for alcoholism in the Army induces Surgeon General Gorgas, U.S.A., to take ground against the restoration of the canteen. In 1913, the last year to be reported on, the rate was 14.24 per thousand, as against 16.67 in 1912. This rate has shown a steady diminution since 1907, following an equally steady rise for eight years before 1907. The rate for 1913 is the lowest in the Army since 1870. This hopeful condition inspires the Surgeon General to make the following remarks in his annual report: "This progressive improvement rather strengthens the contention of those who disapprove the restoration of the canteen. This matter, after all, appears to be closely associated with the public attitude with reference to alcoholic drinks. It would appear that the opinion of the country is generally setting away from alcohol in any form as a beverage. While 'near beer,' supposed to contain not more than two per cent. of alcohol, is still sold at some posts, it is thought that even this will no longer be much in demand. It is believed that the Army will be well rid of any system of supplying alcoholic drinks. There really appears to be no more reason why they should be sold on government reservations to soldiers than there now appears to us to be any reason for the regulation issue of grog of former days." If there is a "general setting of the popular opinion" away from the use of alcoholic drinks it is not reflected in the Internal Revenue returns, nor in the official figures of the consumption of liquors per capita in recent years, figures to which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has often referred. In his masterly grouping of facts, bearing on the value of teetotalism,

in his recently published book, "Religion and Drink," the Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N.J., shows from the official figures that in 1870 the per capita consumption of liquors of all kinds and of wines was 7.70, but in 1912 it had risen to 21.98. The Internal Revenue report for 1913 showed the output of over six million gallons more than in 1912, while in malt liquors the increase was nearly 3,150,000 barrels. Dr. Wasson says: "The temperance movement is not driving drink out. Far from it; our per capita consumption of drink is increasing. The American people are drinking more, not less."

The New York Times in a moment of lachrymose sentimentalism gives voice to this inquiry: "Is it valorous to steal unsuspected upon the warship of an enemy in a submarine and destroy the vessel and its 500 men with a torpedo? What would Nelson, what would Blake, what would Lawrence or Perry or John Paul Jones have said of that kind of warfare? There is courage undoubtedly, for the assailants face death. But if that be one of the glories of war, then it is glorious for an assassin to steal upon his victim in the darkness of night and stab him in the back, making his escape undetected." This wonderful bit of logic must have been penned by that great logician, Dr. David Starr Jordan, of "peace" fame, who only a few months ago was preaching at every Chautauqua that would listen that war was impossible, that the world had seen the last war. We don't know what Nelson or Jones or Perry would have said about the torpedo, but we do know what one sailor man quite as great as any mentioned by the Times did say. He was Admiral David G. Farragut. When he was steaming up into the enemy's waters and he was told to beware of the torpedoes his immortal reply was: "D—n the torpedoes. Full speed ahead." If the Times had its way it would undoubtedly recall the thanks voted by Congress to Cushing and his men for blowing up the Confederate ram Albemarle with a torpedo. Singular that nobody arose in his seat in Congress at the time and denounced Cushing and his nefarious crew as assassins! Our uptown contemporary speaks about "the assassin that steals upon his enemy unaware in the night time and attacks him." But that is what George Washington did at the battle of Trenton. Crossing the Delaware in the wintry night he fell upon the Hessians when they were at their cups and slew many of them. Strange that posterity has immortalized that act as a deed of valor worthy to become the subject of one of the country's most prized paintings! If we were to adopt the view of the Times we should have to advocate the abandonment of gunpowder, for if it is the assassin's act to explode a torpedo, what shall be said of the man who, half a mile away with a rifle, deliberately puts a bullet through an enemy's head without risking his own life at all, and all this with a smokeless powder that permits his whereabouts to remain unknown? Finally, in the last analysis we should have to lead mankind back to the days of the cave dwellers, when they fought only with their fists, before they invented weapons of stone.

A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal suggests that the Krupp factories be levelled to the ground, every fort and arsenal blown to atoms, all munitions and army stores destroyed, every cannon, gun and weapon melted up, the manufacture of utensils of war forbidden for a period of ten years; all vessels of war put out of commission, all war flags or relics of war in each and every war museum destroyed, all school books referring to war tabooed, and West Point and Annapolis abolished. That it may not be behind its correspondent in folly this Ohio Journal in the same number says: "It does seem that we have no business sending our warships to all parts of the world where there are so many chances of encountering misunderstandings of one sort or another. A man-of-war is a menace wherever it goes, and it is so easy to break in on those little formalities that seem so vital to a nation's honor. This nation should suggest to all others a friendly handshake, and not an array of frowning artillery."

Bismarck tells us that at the time of the Crimean War what was known as the party of the Wochenblatt (a German military organ) specified that what Prussia strove for as the champion of Europe was the partition of Russia by the forfeiture of the Baltic provinces, including St. Petersburg, to Prussia and Sweden, the loss of the entire territory of the Republic of Poland in its widest extent, and the disintegration of the remainder by a division between Great and Little Russians, regardless of the fact that the greater part of Little Russia had once formed a part of the Polish territory when at its largest. Bismarck declares that the alleged will of Peter the Great, which first appeared at Paris somewhere about 1810, making it appear that Russia was occupied in undermining all other states with a view to universal sovereignty, was apocryphal, being furnished to the foreign, especially the English press, by one Constantine Mantz.

The Army and Navy Gazette reports that the vexed question of the armament of the British cavalry is receiving attention at a time when the merits of the various weapons can best be tested—namely, in war. The cavalry regiments with the army have, it appears, been armed with the sword-bayonet, in place of the sword, and drafts proceeding to join the army are to be similarly equipped. The result of the experiment, the Gazette says, will be awaited with interest. "The advantage of an armament which gives the cavalry soldier *l'arme blanche*, both when mounted and on foot, is unquestionable; but the question is purely a cavalry one, and must be decided by that arm. The lance is no doubt an effective weapon in the charge and has the advantage of its moral effect, while for dismounted work all but the most enthusiastic lancer would, we imagine, prefer the rifle and bayonet."

The production of explosives in the United States during the calendar year 1913 has recently been published. According to the figures received by the Bureau of Mines from manufacturers, it was 463,514,881 pounds for 1912, viz.: Black powder, 194,146,747 pounds; "high" explosives other than permissible explosives, 241,682,364 pounds; permissible explosives, 27,685,770 pounds—a decrease of 36,146,622 pounds of black powder, and an increase of 7,212,872 pounds of high explosives and 3,055,500 pounds of permissible explosives.

QUESTION OF SINGLE OR DOUBLE RANK.

By A Cavalry Officer at Home.

I believe that the drill in double rank has never had a chance to be judged, by the majority of our Cavalry officers, solely on its merits as a means of handling efficiently the maximum number of mounted men. In this article I desire to consider it from that standpoint, to discuss the arguments lately advanced against it, and to inquire into the causes for opposition to it. I may be pardoned if I state that I commanded a troop for several years under the old regulations, commanded a squadron at most of the drills at the Winchester Camp, and have just completed experimental work training sixty recruits for a year during which the double rank drill was used. My conclusions are based upon experience and not upon observation. I will also state that at first I was opposed to the double rank, but with clearer understanding and more experience I have become an advocate of its adoption.

I have found the drill in double rank to have certain advantages over the drill in single rank as an instrument for handling mounted men. These advantages are:

1. I can handle more men.
2. Each grade from corporal to captain has an appropriate unit to command.
3. There is no change in composition of units between barracks and drill ground or between camp and mounted work in the field. The squads may consist of five, six or seven privates under a corporal; no change is required for drill in double rank, but a change is required for drill in single rank, where the squads must consist of multiples of four. We hear criticisms of the present method, admittedly experimental, of doubling up troops for drill—of changing unit commanders between barracks and drill ground. If harmful for troop, why not for squad? If it is important to keep the troop commander in charge of his own troop at all times, is it not equally important to keep the squad leader with his own squad? If criticism appears when the method is necessary for an experiment, how much more logical is criticism when that method is required by regulations, as is the case with the drill in single rank?
4. The formation of the platoons for drill and the drill itself are simpler, more easily taught, and far superior in my estimation to those features of the drill in single rank.

Another point that appeals to me with considerable force is this one. There are many thousands of young men in the country who have had infantry training, either in the Army, the organized Militia, or at college. In case of war it would be a simpler task to absorb such men into a mounted organization working in double rank than it would be into one in single rank. Put such men in the rear rank and they would soon feel at home. It is generally believed that in case of war we would have to expand our cavalry forces. Is not that system of drill desirable that allows of such expansion with the least effort? Will anyone with experience say that it is easier to train men in single rank than in double rank? I believe that the reverse is true. I therefore conclude that from the standpoint of economy, of being able to avail ourselves most quickly of this reserve of, for us, partially trained troopers, the double rank is superior to the single rank. How large a proportion of our recruits would be of this class is problematical; the point I make is, that I believe their numbers would be great enough to make their previous training worthy of consideration by us in the settlement of the question.

Having stated my opinion as to the advantages of the drill in double rank over that in single rank, I will add that I believe that the drill in single rank has no advantages in any particular over the drill in double rank.

Now let us consider the objections offered by the advocates of the single rank. In the October Cavalry Journal is an article on "The Question of Organization" by "A Cavalry Officer Abroad." I desire to call attention to the discussion headed, "Single or Double Rank." The opening sentence is, "The double rank has the advantage that in close order, but only in close order, the platoon leader and the captain can control more men." The advantage that double rank has over single rank in close order is admitted. Let us look into the double rank platoon in extended order. When extended dismounted the double rank platoon can put more rifles on the firing line. "From twenty to thirty-five rifles as many as one leader can control effectively." (I.D.R., Par. 250.) By linking by twos we can put thirty-two rifles on the firing line, by leaving one man of each four mounted and one man with the horse of the chief of platoon we could put twenty-three rifles on the firing line; in either case the number of rifles is within the limits quoted above, and is greater than for the platoon in single rank.

This is an obvious advantage for the platoon in double rank. When extended mounted we have thirty-two men in line at four yards interval "if the interval between troopers is not indicated in the command." (C.S.R., 1914, Par. 348.) We all know how frequently losses occur in our organizations in peace times, and that we never get out our full quota of men, so that it is a fair inference that those chiefs of platoon in our service who are not able to control a full platoon of thirty-two men when in extended order mounted, even with the leeway quoted above, will not be handicapped long on account of too many men either in peace or in war. What chief of platoon will admit that he can not handle thirty-two mounted men in extended order? After considerable experience with platoons of thirty-two mounted men, I have yet to hear of a chief of platoon who complained that he had too many men or who failed to handle his platoon efficiently because of too many men. The author admits the advantages of the platoon in double rank over the one in single rank in close order. Will not the discussion above convince any impartial judge that the platoon in double rank has the advantage over the one in single rank in extended order also?

Next appears a criticism of the double rank for shock action as a result of observations of German and French cavalry, vide, "In charging an enemy I felt that I should dislike very much to be in the front rank to be crushed between the enemy and my own rear rank," and again, "At the moment of shock the rear rank would certainly add to the confusion and would be liable to spoil any success that the front rank might have gained."

How can we reconcile these statements with the latter admission, "I doubt if any student of military history can find an authentic account from a reliable source of any body of cavalry in compact masses meeting at full speed a similar body of opponents so that the two groups were brought into violent shock." It may be apropos to ask, "Why then be scared of it?" The adoption of the double rank does not mean that we shall necessarily charge in double rank. We can charge in double rank,

single rank, or in column of fours; the one used will depend on the leader, whether his troops be in single rank or in double rank. Likewise in case of a charge in double rank the distance between front and rear ranks is at the discretion of the leader. "The distance of one horse length between ranks is that suited to ordinary conditions and may be increased when bad ground, dust, or any other reason makes more room desirable." (C.S.R., 1914, Par. 316.)

The discussion of shock tactics continues with this sentence, "Shock tactics are, therefore, of rather doubtful value after all." For the benefit of "A Cavalry Officer Abroad," who evidently is not with the English cavalry at present, and for others of the opinion that the day of shock action for cavalry is past, I recommend a reading of article on page 264 in the Oct. 31 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL headed, "True Cavalry Spirit Illustrated." I quote from the order of the commanding officer, 2d Cavalry Brigade, "Major Gen. Sir. Charles Ferguson, O.C., 5th Infantry Division, thanked me personally for saving his division, adding that but for the 2d Cavalry Brigade his division would have been destroyed to the last man. I especially wish to commend the fine cavalry spirit of the 2d Cavalry Brigade in daring to charge intrenched infantry to save laboring troops, and that of the 4th Dragoon Guards in the effective support given without hesitation or any thought of danger." As is well known when European officers speak of cavalry "charging" and of showing "fine cavalry spirit" they do not refer to dismounted work.

Then come statements from which we infer that the author believes that the adoption of double rank means shock action first, last, and all the time. "The real point is, how do we expect to use our cavalry? Do we wish to train it almost exclusively in shock tactics, in charging formations with the 'arme blanche'?" For that is the way European cavalry is trained, almost to the exclusion of fire action. They talk about fire action, but they do not like it. The French do it badly—I mean dismounted action—the Germans perhaps better—but both spend most of their time and thought on mounted action with the 'arme blanche'; on maneuvering and charging with lance or saber in hand (never with firearms), and therefore in leading their men in solid masses. Therefore they believe in the double rank."

I believe in the double rank for the reasons already given and this belief has not changed my opinion of the relative importance of shock action and fire action. The Europeans like the double rank for certain reasons, and I like it because it is the way in which I can handle most efficiently the maximum number of mounted men, in mounted action or in dismounted action. Following the author's line of reasoning, we might conclude that if we should adopt the European idea of a large reserve, we must necessarily adopt their conscription system. Whereas actually, we absorb only that portion suited to our needs and national characteristics, instead of blindly swallowing all.

Then follows a discussion of the armament and training of European cavalry, concluding with this remarkable statement, "Therefore if we adopt European organization we should go the whole way and adopt their armament. In other words, we should have the lance." Why not carry the argument further and say that our soldiers should also get the pay of European soldiers? I agree with the statement, "I believe that we could contrive tactics and organization of our own so as to use the pistol, and that with such a weapon backed up by sword and carbine we could defeat lancers or swordsmen." And if we contrived double rank I do not believe we would have to import the lance.

Later on occurs the admission, "It is true that more men can be placed on a given spot quicker from double ranks than from single ranks." This is an important advantage for the double rank in these days when we are taught to keep concentrated. This advantage is apparently minimized in the next sentence, "But since this group of men must be deployed at seldom less than two yards interval, I cannot see but that from single ranks they would find themselves deployed more nearly opposite their positions on the line than from double ranks." Why at two yards? The interval is one yard unless otherwise indicated. (C.S.R., 1914, Par. 357.) The infantry use one-half pace. The advantage of the double rank is obvious if the true interval be substituted in the argument above.

In concluding the discussion of the article, I believe that a careful reading will convince one that no point has been scored against double rank as a means of handling mounted troops efficiently, that is, of "getting the mostest men thar fustest." The author recommends a troop organization of four platoons of twenty-four men each, in single rank; I know from experience that I could get better results from that strength if organized in three platoons of thirty-two men, in double rank.

The advantages of the double rank are so obvious when we are considering simply the most efficient means of handling the maximum number of mounted men, that an inquiry into the causes for opposition is apropos.

From my observation I believe that the opposition to its adoption is due primarily to three causes, viz.:

First, the prohibition of all discussion at the Winchester camp.

Second, the fear that reorganization with loss of promotion is a necessary consequence of the adoption of it.

Third, the belief that its adoption means the Europeanization of our Cavalry, that is, absolute dependence on shock action, first, last, and all the time.

I need not discuss the first two causes as anyone who was present during the camp will remember the feeling aroused, and the constant talk about Congress reducing the number of captain's commands in a regiment from twelve to six, etc., should the double rank be adopted. At the end of the camp a portion of the report of the Cavalry Board was read to all the officers and the points brought out were, that after inspecting the cavalry forces of European countries the Board was of the opinion, that in dismounted work our Cavalry is ahead of European cavalry, but that in mounted work they are ahead of us. It was stated that in the endeavor to bring our mounted work up to the standard desired, the Board had prepared the Tentative Drill Regulations and our work during the summer had been simply to determine whether or not they had accomplished the desired result, i.e., to improve our mounted work only. As this was not made clear at the beginning of camp, the third cause of opposition appeared.

Opposition from the first and third causes has ceased to exist except in the prejudices aroused. Opposition from the second cause should cease when the one list for promotion is adopted. For after all the principal reason for any opposition at present is the selfish one of promotion. When apprehension on that account is removed, then and not until then, will the double rank organization have a chance to be judged fairly on its merits as a means of handling efficiently the maximum number of mounted men in either mounted or dismounted action.

LEON B. KROMER, Capt., 11th Cav.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The steamship Anglodane, of the Danish United Steamship Company, rammed the German destroyer S-124 near the Swedish coast off Falsterbo Nov. 23. The destroyer sank soon afterward. Most of the crew were saved by two other German destroyers. The S-124 was built in 1903. She was 6,500 horsepower and had a speed of twenty-eight knots. She carried a crew of about sixty men.

The British Admiralty announced on Nov. 23 that the German submarine U-18, which had been reported off the north coast of Scotland, was rammed by a British patrolling vessel and sunk. The U-18 was built in 1912-13. She had a cruising radius of 2,000 miles and a speed of fourteen knots above water, eight knots submerged; motive power, heavy oil. The Admiralty report says the patrolling ship rammed the submarine at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock p.m. Nov. 23. The U-18 was not seen again until twenty minutes after one, when she appeared on the surface flying a white flag. Soon after this she foundered just as the British destroyer Garry steamed alongside. The destroyer rescued three officers and twenty-three of the submarine's crew, only one being drowned. The names of the German officers captured are Captain Lieutenant von Henning, Engineer Lieutenant Sprenger and Lieutenant Neuerberg. From Berlin by wireless to Sayville, L.I., however, on Nov. 24 came a report, said to be that of the official press bureau, denying the Admiralty statement that a British patrolling vessel sank a German submarine off the Scottish coast. It adds that no submarine is missing.

The Russians declare that the German cruiser Goeben was injured in a fight with Russian ships while on its way to Yalta, in the Crimea, with the intention, with Turkish ships, to bombard the Czar's summer residence at Livadia, just opposite to Yalta.

"We rejoice," says the London Times, "that the cruiser Emden has been destroyed at last, but we salute Captain von Müller as a brave and chivalrous foe. We trust his life has been saved, for if he came to London he would receive a generous welcome. Our maritime race knows how to admire a daring and resourceful seaman, and there are few episodes of modern naval history more remarkable than the meteoric career of the little Emden. Captain von Müller has captured twenty of our merchant steamers, and sunk seventeen of them. His ravages have cost us, at a rough estimate, about £2,200,000, or about half our total loss up to date in our mercantile marine. By entirely legitimate strategy he has sunk a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer. He has bombarded an Indian provincial capital, created a marked panic among certain classes of the native inhabitants of our Indian seaports, swept the Bay of Bengal clear of shipping, isolated the province of Burma for many days, and finished by audaciously endeavoring to destroy a wireless station. In all his exploits he has behaved with the most perfect courtesy, as the officers and crews of many of the ships he sank have testified. He has never taken a single life unnecessarily, except by accident, has committed no outrage, and so far as we know has strictly observed the dictates of international law."

Canada will immediately increase the number of men under arms to 91,000, Premier Borden announced Nov. 18. Fifty thousand men are to be mobilized and sent forward as requisitioned by the British War Office. In December a force of 17,000 will be despatched to England, and by a subsequent enlistment the total number of Canadians under arms will be brought up to 108,000 before the end of the year. In regard to equipment, the announcement says that in Great Britain, as well as in Canada, the great difficulty in organizing the immense armies needed has been the provision of arms and equipment. These are now being provided rapidly.

The supplementary army estimates calling for an additional million men, asked for by Premier Asquith, were finally voted in the House of Commons on Nov. 20. The new army is to be distinct from the territorials and in addition to the 1,100,000 men at present under arms. The War Office plan is to duplicate the territorial force, using one battalion for home defense and the other for foreign service.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin reports the sudden death of Major General von Voigts-Rhetz, quartermaster general of the Imperial army, and formerly chief of staff of the Imperial Prussian Guard.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, according to a despatch by way of Paris, contends that Belgium had no right to resist the German crossing of Belgium because it was not a German attack, hence Belgium was guilty of a breach of the law of nations and therefore is undeserving of consideration.

A list is published of the German Emperor's suite in the field. It is a little army in itself, containing General von Plessen and eight other aides-de-camp, three doctors, the Chief of the Military Cabinet with five assistants, the Chief of the Naval Cabinet, the Chief of the Civil Cabinet, a representative of the Foreign Office, the Chief Court Marshal and several other court officials, the Imperial Chancellor and two members of his office, the Foreign Secretary, with two assistants, representatives of the Ministry of War and of the Office of the Imperial Navy, the Military Plenipotentiaries of Bavaria, Württemberg and Saxony, two representatives of the Austrian army and half a dozen specially selected princes.

By way of Copenhagen the New York Tribune obtains some extracts of an article of Major General von Disfurther contributed to the Hamburger Nachrichten, in which this distinguished retired officer of the German army writes: "War is war, and it must be waged with severity. The commonest, ugliest stone placed to mark the place of burial of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals in Europe put together. They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians. Let neutral peoples and our enemies cease their empty chatter, which may well be compared to the twitter of birds. Let them cease to talk of the Cathedral of Rheims and of all the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate. These things do not interest us. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?"

The Kaiser, who was at the beginning of November in Belgium, says a Berlin telegram, addressed his assembled officers as follows: "Gentlemen—I have heard with great satisfaction how brave the cavalry has shown itself in this war. Tasks such as I could never have dreamt of have fallen to the cavalry. Perhaps it is my fault. At exercises of mounted troops in peace time I had not foreseen what they must accomplish now. The cavalry

has fought with bayonet and spade, and General von Marwitz has told me that the infantry willingly and proudly fought and charged with the cavalry. I observe with pleasure that the soldiers only very unwillingly left the trenches to rest. I hope, however, that the cavalry will have yet another opportunity to use the lance, if with the help of God, who has already lent us so much success, the enemy is by good fortune surrounded. I thank you, gentlemen."

One cigar and two cigarettes for each man daily are to be included in the rations of the German troops, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung reports.

A thirty hours' march was made in the Caucasus by a Russian column composed of all three arms over mountain passes thickly covered with snow. The front of the Russian advance extended over 100 miles.

A Reuter telegram from Venice states that playwrights in enemy countries have been boycotted by the Court Chamberlain's Department in the Imperial Hofburg Theater in Vienna. The English authors whose works have now been banished from this stage include Sir J. M. Barrie ("Quality Street"), Bernard Shaw ("Caesar and Cleopatra" and "Pygmalion") and Oscar Wilde ("An Ideal Husband").

The speech made by Premier De Broqueville, of Belgium, at a secret session of the Belgian chamber in 1913, when the military bill was before Parliament, has been made public. It declares plainly that it had been discovered that Germany planned to break through Belgium in the event of war and that France had taken precautions accordingly, said the Belgian Premier. We do not fear violation of our independence by France, but the French General Staff has had to study the hypothesis of a march through Belgium. We must be on our guard against Germany."

Sir Harry Johnston, the well known explorer, writer and African administrator, is quoted as saying: "As a private individual, traveling frequently in the respective countries and acquiring accurate information from the highest sources, I know that a treaty was drawn up, ready to be placed before the British Parliament, which, if it had been signed, would have insured peace in Europe for fifty years or longer. France was to have Syria, Russia to get Armenia as a guarantee that she would have the freedom of the Dardanelles, and England had agreed to withdraw all opposition to Germany extending her sphere of influence from Asiatic Turkey across to the Persian Gulf. France insisted upon Metz being returned as a guarantee of good faith from Germany that she would not attack her, and that was the hitch in the proceedings."

"The apparent calm of the Briton has gone," says the Cologne Gazette. "He is now quite out of control, and yet will not see that he himself and his actions are to blame for the loss of his safe insular comfort, and for his having to stake his property and his life in a war which he thought the continental peoples would conduct for him and his benefit. In his anger that the Germans do not simply let themselves be killed to make manure for the British corn, his hatred has grown beyond all bounds, and with it the fear of reprisals. His fear scents spies everywhere, drives him to an unworthy agitation against harmless Germans, and makes him fit for any folly. The people are living in a fever and seeing ghosts and horrors in broad daylight, but especially in the evening, when, at the order of the authorities and because of the fear of Zeppelins, London lies in darkness."

In the diary of a German officer was found this entry: "The country between Termonde and Ghent and half-way to Bruges is quite like the country in Holstein, and the Belgians have understood thoroughly how to use it. Cavalrymen and cyclists, with their small and handy machine guns, lay in wait behind hedges and fences near canal and river bridges which had been blown up. After a little firing they would vanish behind the next row of hedges, and now and then fire into our columns from the flank, supported by quick-firing guns and machine guns on armored motor cars. These motor cars operated with great skill on side roads, and after a few rounds would get away uninjured. While we bring down large numbers of riders and cyclists, it is absolutely impossible to get at the armored motor cars."

The United Service Gazette thinks that "the only criticism to which the present and previous Boards of the British Admiralty are legitimately exposed is that they have not realized the great importance of speed in commerce destroying or in rounding up the raiders. The Germans have displayed more foresight during the last decade than the British in preparations for this work. It is not a mistake," says the Gazette, "that will be repeated. More and faster light cruisers must be owned in future by Great Britain than by any other nation. In fact the margin of our strength in this direction must be overwhelming, no matter what the cost, if the millennium is not to follow the close of the war. Already we hope and believe that steps have been taken to ensure us a handsome superiority in this kind of craft at the earliest possible date. Their speed has done wonders for the Karlsruhe, which is a twenty-nine knot craft, and for the Emden, which is a little older and a little slower than her sister. The Leipzig and Nürnberg, which are older still, are fairly fast ships, while the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which are also on our trade routes or in hiding in some distant archipelago, are twenty-four knot vessels."

Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist, in the London Times says: "Let the expert have no illusions as to what we ordinary people are going to do if we find German soldiers in England one morning. We are going to fight. If we cannot fight with rifles, we shall fight with shot-guns, and if we cannot fight according to rules of war apparently made by Germans for the restraint of British military experts, we will fight according to our inner light. Many men, and not a few women, will turn out to shoot Germans. There will be no preventing them after the Belgian stories. If the experts attempt any pedantic interference, we will shoot the experts. I know that in this matter I speak for so sufficient a number of people that it will be quite useless and hopelessly dangerous and foolish for any expert-instructed minority to remain 'tame.' They will get shot, and their houses will be burnt according to the established German rules and methods on our account; so they may just as well turn out in the first place, and get some shooting as a consolation in advance for their inevitable troubles. And if the invaders, cut off at the time from their supports, ill equipped as they will certainly be, and against odds, are so badly advised as to try terror-striking reprisals on the Belgian pattern, we irregulars will, of course, massacre every German straggler we can put a gun to. Naturally, such a procedure may be sanguinary, but it is just the common sense of the situation. We shall hang the officers and shoot the men. A German raid to England will, in fact, not be fought, it will be

lynched." In reply Major Gen. T. Fraser, retired, shows the folly of such advice, which was adopted by the French at the time of the German invasion, the result being the Commune, which fulfilled the warning of Napoleon, who said the levées en masse have always been the precursors and the sources of civil disorder.

The Berliner Tageblatt published Nov. 3 an elaborate estimate of the strength of the British forces on the Continent, from which it concluded that at the date named they numbered 200,000 men, made up of the regular army from home and about 44,000 men of the army reserve. There remain about 100,000 men of the army reserve, but, as the casualties after the last fighting on the coast may be put at 70,000, this total is reduced to 30,000. Their transport to the Continent "is, however, extremely improbable because upon their existence alone depends the possibility of making a new army of volunteer recruits even half fit for service by linking them up with trained men." The army reserve is thus disposed of, and it is assumed that the special reserve also is fully absorbed in special work and is not available for the field. The writer comes to the territorial army, and says: "It seems that the whole territorial army has hitherto been held back. The reason may be taken to lie in the purpose of the territorial organization, which is to protect the motherland against invasion. But the small military value of the territorial troops is an additional argument." The Canadians that can be spared from duty elsewhere are estimated at only 3,000 and the Indians at 40,000. Concluding, the Tageblatt says: "Taking all in all, the English expeditionary army in France might gradually be brought up to six or seven army corps. In the battle of millions they are never a deciding number, and, especially in view of their composition, they are not a deciding force."

Some Gurkhas occupying a trench on the battle line were approached in the night by a figure clothed in a complete Gurkha uniform. The officer in charge inquired, "Who are you? Where do you come from?" To which the only answer was: "You are to move up to make room for other Gurkhas." The English was good, but something (or many small things) excited the officer's suspicions. "Answer, and answer quickly," he said; "if you are a Gurkha, by what boat did you cross?" This question was under the circumstances no easy one to answer, and the German (for such he was) turned at once and fled. But he had not gone five yards before he fell riddled by bullets. If the officer had been deceived the trench, of course, would have swarmed with Germans almost before the Gurkhas had made room for them.

In a speech at Pretoria De Wet, the rebel Boer general, after a reference to the "miserable, pestilential English," described the invasion of German Southwest Africa as a dastardly act of robbery. The ungodly policy of General Botha had gone on long enough, and the South African Dutch were going to stand as one man in order to crush this unholly scandal. "Some of my friends," continued De Wet, "have advised me to wait a little longer until England received a bigger knock, but it is beneath me and my people to kick a dead dog. England has got her hands full enough. I hate the lies which are continually being spread to the effect that thousands of Australians, Canadians and Indians can be sent to fight us. Where will England get them from? She has enough to do to fight her own battles."

The Indian troops now engaged at the front belong to a long service army, and comprise matured and seasoned men, who make the army their profession. An Indian cavalry regiment is organized in four squadrons of about 150 men each; it has fifteen British officers and seventeen Indian officers. An infantry regiment has the same number of officers, British and Indian, and is organized in four double companies, total strength 912 men. This includes signallers, machine-gun detachments, musicians, etc. Each company is commanded by a native officer and the two companies by a British officer. These are the men who are making their first appearance in European fighting. Some of their tricks will be new there. They have a habit of crawling stealthily into the enemy's lines, getting behind a sentry, throwing a sash across his throat from behind and cutting his throat.

Speaking for the British troops D'Arcy Power in a letter to the London Times says: "There is no desire for reprisals upon the side of officers or men. Their feeling, when asked about their future conduct, is that they would scorn to retaliate by wanton destruction of property or the massacre of innocent persons. Keen hatred of the enemy does not appear to be a prominent feature even in those who have been badly wounded. They look upon war in its professional aspects, and not for the chances it gives of revenge or of loot."

It is reported from Petrograd that the Russian government has requisitioned the huge factory in Russia of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the American Phonograph Company for the manufacture of small arms, while smelting concerns operated by Americans are now being used to make steel billets for military purposes.

The leading Prussian military journal, the Kreuz Zeitung, publishes the following comment on the discussions in England about the proper reception of invaders: "So people in England continue to play with the mischievous idea of the arming of the people, notwithstanding the experiences for which the Belgians had to pay so heavily. Among the children of instinct in Belgium who were shamelessly and unscrupulously misled, *franc tireur* methods were to a certain extent intelligible, but one would not have expected such gigantic stupidity from the English with their coldly calculating sense for facts. The history of every war, however, is to some extent made up of things that are incalculable, and so in this case, as in others, we can only await the test of events." Count Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, warns the German press to be more careful about the treatment of the subject of "the uneasiness of England about invasion." He says that it is very interesting to watch "Great Britain's anxiety," but that it would be a great mistake to enter into discussion of Germany's "supposed plans for the continuation of the war against England."

The Cologne Gazette reproduces at great length an article on submarines which Admiral Börresen contributed to the Morgenblatt. He declares that the submarine has caused a revolution, the best proof of which is that England invites neutral ships to come into port to be examined in order, as he says, that cruisers engaged in search work shall not be exposed to submarine attack. The main point of the article is that the coming of the submarine is "democratic," because it enables the smallest nation which can acquire a flotilla of submarines "to give its vote." The view that British preference for searching ships in harbor is due to fear of submarine attacks is developed in a sarcastic

and obviously semi-official communication to the Cologne Gazette from Berlin.

This is the story told in an English newspaper: "As a heavy London motor omnibus dashed toward the British camp in the second line in Flanders yesterday a sentry fired and the guard turned out with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, for in the vehicle were twelve Prussian soldiers, with packs and rifles. As the bus approached the driver, a typical London busman, cried out: 'Don't shoot! They're feeding out of my hand. They're hungry.' The Prussians had been on outpost duty. When they saw the omnibus returning from the advanced British trenches, where it had delivered a load of ammunition, they stood in the middle of the road, threw up their hands and surrendered, declaring that they were starving."

SOME AMERICAN NOTES ON THE WAR. II.

We give below extracts in addition to those we published in our issue of Nov. 14 from private letters addressed to an officer of our Navy by a gentleman long resident abroad and thoroughly familiar with conditions there, particularly in England:

"Things go on in regular order here so far as private life is concerned; there is no trouble now in getting cash on checks or letters of credit—no shortage of any of the necessities of life or of the luxuries for that matter; and if there has been an increase in the cost of them we have yet to discover it.

"People over here are becoming accustomed to the daily routine of life in a country at war—indeed, it is much more comfortable living in Britain than it was when revolution seemed imminent, unavoidable in Ireland; when there were constant labor troubles and when the Suffragettes were going about like roaring and squealing what-you-may-call-em seeking what they might chop or burn. Internally Britannia is at peace—never so orderly, never so much on her good behavior, never so anxious to deserve the good-will and sympathy of all nations but the Germans and Austrians. Americans were never so politely and considerately treated.

"French and Joffre seem to get on remarkably well. They evidently understand one another and are men of large minds and have no petty jealousies to interfere with the common work. Joffre seems to be the great commander developed by this war. The more one studies—if I, a civilian, can be said to study such a subject—the story of the retreat of the Allies from Mons the more convinced one becomes that that withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of soldiers was a masterly strategical movement, planned and conducted by a military expert—if not a genius—of rare courage and surpassing abilities. My friend G. tells me that a man who has access to facts writes to him to the effect that the people do not know, perhaps never will know, how near the Germans were to success in their attempt, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of last August to score another Sedan; and on the 27th and 28th of August it looked as if the left wing of the allied armies was inevitably to be crumpled up by the turning movement of Kluck's Germans, who outnumbered the French and English by five to three. In the retreat from Mons to where the German advance was finally checked, The Spectator says, the British expeditionary army lost thirty per cent. of its effectives. This seems to be an exaggeration—General French's despatches do not admit so great a loss.

"I never have been so stirred at heart, so deeply impressed by an exhibition of patient, enduring courage, of resolute, determined self-possession as was made by all classes, sorts and conditions of French citizens, as I saw them, on our journey from Bellegarde, on the Swiss frontier, to Lyons, Paris, and thence onward to Boulogne, on the English Channel. Nowhere, not for one moment, did we see the slightest sign of confusion; all the people were self-possessed, calm, orderly—now and again cheering the soldiers in the trains, who repaid the cheers with generous interest. The French love their soldiers—their citizen soldiers—have pet names for them—'Piou-Piou,' 'Nos braves,' 'Nos Enfants' and the like, and the soldiers greet the citizens calling them 'Bon Papa,' 'Bonne Maman,' 'tite chérie,' 'tit jeune homme,' etc. But why has the Republic insisted upon continuing to uniform its Piou-Pious in scarlet breeches and long-skirted overcoats? The former so conspicuous in a green landscape (like the scarlet dots in a Memling painting), easy marks for German bullets, and the cumbersome, long-tailed coats, so uncomfortable, so un-military, interfering with all quick movements, flapping about the legs of soldiers marching—as cumbersome to charge in as a dressing gown. But Piou-Piou loves his scarlet legs and his flappy blue bathrobe, and so he handicaps himself, for tradition's sake, in his athletics, preferring his time-honored encumbrances to the business-like, inconspicuous uniform of the Germans or the neat and trim outfit of Tommy Atkins.

"The fighting on land in France goes on indefinitely as to results. The British are beginning to wish—and say so—that they had taken the advice of Lord Roberts and other military experts years ago and had made an army of one million men or more. The idea that conscription is un-English, not becoming in a free nation, continental, German, and therefore disgraceful, is no longer universally entertained by the British public. Everybody British with half an eye can now see that were it possible for Great Britain to send now half a million or even half that number of recruits to reinforce the expeditionary army under French the Germans would be compelled to evacuate Belgium, retreat to the Rhine or across it, and a million Britishers in the field could shortly put an end to the 'onpleasantness.' Many people think so. The Times says so, and therefore the many think so. The Standard, Morning Post, Scotsman, Saturday Review and all the other papers I see say so outright or hint at it, and the opinion is growing and strengthening that conscription is necessary and is desirable, indeed praiseworthy.

"Have you noticed that there is evidence of rather a positive kind that 'German atrocities' are, to a certain extent, intentional, not altogether unpremeditated or accidental? Louvain, Termonde, Maubeuge, La Fere (add to these the towns where the invaders committed the greatest 'atrocities') are railroad centers or important strategical points which it was of unusual importance to the Germans to hold and use. To make it unnecessary to leave large bodies of troops behind to guard these places the invaders terrorized the inhabitants to the end that there might be no further trouble accruing to the troops, who were hurried on in pursuit of the Allies. Of course, I believe that many of the atrocious acts of which the Germans are accused are imaginary or exaggerated, but in the instances named there is every

evidence that the Germans intended to demonstrate that 'war is hell.' And this strategic move of the Germans has been a great success from their point of view."

AUSTRIAN NEW MOTOR BATTERIES.

A Vienna news agency gives a glowing account of the origin and construction of the Austrian new motor batteries of 30.5 cm. (12-inch) mortars. While Germany, with an eye to the efficient railway system of France, could construct an extremely heavy piece of ordnance which required transportation by rail, the Austrian War Office, having regard to the sparse and badly constructed railway system in Russia, had to rely on an independent mode of propulsion along any and every kind of road. Hence it chose a mortar gun. After repeated experiments it was found that a barrel of 30.5 cm. represented the highest caliber permissible, and the 30.5 cm. mortar came into being at the Skoda Works at Pilsen. It was necessary to compensate for its smaller caliber by an increase of the weight of the shell and its initial velocity. Experiments were carried out with shells of increasing weight and accelerating initial velocity against artificial cement objects representing modern fortifications. The 30.5 cm. mortar fires shells weighing 385 kilograms (750 pounds), it is stated, and is transported by means of a motor lorry, 100 horsepower (Austro-Daimler), on three trail wagons. The simple construction of the gun enables it to be assembled in a very short time. On account of its dimensions it easily finds cover and offers to the enemy a target which is not easily found. "The great success of the gun at Namur, Givet and Maubeuge was no surprise to those who knew the piece," says this Vienna report. "While the German 42-centimeter mortar has shown its superiority at Liège, which it could easily reach by rail, the operations at Givet and Maubeuge, which were not so accessible, had to be carried out by the Austrian motor guns. As soon as they were unloaded from the train two motor batteries set out on Aug. 20. They covered on the first day eighty kilometers (nineteen miles), and on the second twenty kilometers (12.5 miles), and on the third day opened fire against the northern forts of Namur. After operations which lasted three days Namur fell. After a short rest the advance was resumed; sixty kilometers (37.5 miles) were covered in three days, and then, on Aug. 29, the guns resumed their activity at Maubeuge, which lasted until the fall of the fortress on Sept. 8."

BATTLE LOSSES IN MANCHURIA.

Capt. Louis C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., translates and condenses for the last number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution an account of "Battle Losses of the Campaign in Manchuria," by H. Fischer, appearing in the *Kriegschirurgische Ruck- und Ausblicke vom Asiatischen Kriegsschauplatze*.

The battle strength of the contending armies is given as follows:

	Russian.	Japanese.
Number taking part in battles...	590,000	540,000
Number in the field.....	699,000	650,000
Number mobilized.....	1,365,000	1,200,000

The following table gives the losses as compared with those of other wars:

	Killed.	Died.	Total.	Wounded.
Japanese	47,400	11,500	58,900	173,400
Russian	28,800	5,200	34,000	141,800
German	17,300	11,000	28,300	99,600
Union, '65	67,058	43,012	110,070	300,000

	Sick.	Died of disease.	Missing.
Japanese	334,100	27,200	6,700
Russian	358,400	9,300	39,500
German	480,600	14,900	12,800
Union, '65	6,000,000	224,586

Total deaths: Japanese, 86,100; Russian, 43,300; German, 41,100; Union, 359,528.

This table shows that the Union Army in 1861-5 lost practically as many men in battle as all three of these armies and four times as many by disease as these armies combined. Two-fifths of the battle losses, however, took place among the wounded. In 1864 three times as many of the wounded died as forty years later. Assuming a Japanese army of 540,000, the percentages were: Killed, 8.8 per cent.; mortally wounded, 2.1; total battle loss, ten per cent.; missing, 1.2 per cent.; dying of disease, five per cent.; gross loss, 16.2 per cent.; wounded, thirty-two per cent.; sick, sixty-two per cent.; total, ninety-four per cent. The number dying of wounds was one-fourth the number killed; in former wars it had been from one-third to two-thirds. The proportion of killed to wounded was 1:3.8; in the Russian army 1:4.9; in the German army in 1870-1 it was 1:5.8. In the open field one of each five of Japanese hit was killed; at Port Arthur one of each four. The Japanese had almost one-half more killed than the Russians.

In the field one of each six Russians hit was killed; at Port Arthur one out of each two. Of the 23,500 men in the Japanese fleet the battle losses were eight per cent. killed, and approximately eight per cent. wounded compared with army losses of 8.8 per cent. killed and thirty-two per cent. wounded. The loss by artillery fire in the Russian-Japanese war was the greatest ever known; it may be said to open a new era in the use of artillery, judged solely by the death and destruction it dealt out. The ratio of wounds by rifle fire to those by gun fire was:

	Rifle.	Artillery.
Japanese	83.5	13.5
Russian	84.5	14.5
German, 1870-1	91.6	8.4
Union, 1861-5	90.1	9.8

In the Japanese army 97 per cent. of the wounded were wounded by firearms; 1.7 per cent. by bayonet; 1.3 per cent. by stones; two per cent. by grenades. The proportion in the Russian army was 98.3 per cent. firearms; four per cent. bayonets, and seven per cent. stones. The saber and the lance were almost entirely useless on both sides. Fischer says that more Japanese were wounded by horses kicking them than by the arme blanche. There is nothing to support the theory that of the loss by saber and bayonet of 169 Russian officers, noted by Schaefer, but three had been killed by hand weapons. Not only were very few wounded by such weapons, but the wounds were generally slight. According to Haga, the loss at Mukden in five Japanese divisions was ten by artillery to ninety by rifle fire. It appears that the Russian artillery reaped no especial advantage from its longer range and general superiority. The Japanese, by getting closer, turned the balance slightly the other way.

The rifle remained in Asia as ever queen of the battlefield. Its maximum performance with the Japanese was at Sandpau, ninety-four per cent. of all wounded; at the

Yalu, eighty-nine per cent.; at the Shaho, seventy-eight per cent. The Russians used their rifles well at times also, causing ninety-seven per cent. of all Japanese wounds at the Yalu. The Japanese cavalry, 4.64 of the army, caused (with saber and lance) a loss so small as to be not worth setting down. The Russian cavalry, 5.9 per cent. of the army, inflicted .04 per cent. of the Japanese wounds. Where the hand grenades took effect at close quarters they inflicted horrible wounds. "Of each 100 wounded in the second Japanese army at Mukden there were: Infantry, 92.2 per cent.; artillery, 4.1 per cent.; cavalry, .3 per cent.; engineers, .3 per cent.; others four per cent. The infantry had everywhere the heaviest losses. The cavalry was hardly worth its keep."

A comparison between the location of wounds is as follows:

	Europe.	Germany, 1870-1.	Japanese, Maitson.
Head and neck	20	12.2	20-25
Body	15	11.1	25-30
Upper extremities	30	35.5	25-30
Lower extremities	35	41.2	30-35
Head and body	35	23.3	45-55
Extremities	65	76.7	55-65 (1)

The position when receiving the wounds is indicated as follows:

	Standing.	Kneeling.	Lying
Head and neck	11.04	18.17	14.87
Body	16.42	21.69	19.69
Upper extremities	32.47	35.98	36.81
Lower extremities	40.07	24.16	28.63

Three-fourths of the shrapnel wounds were mere lacerations of the flesh or contusions and four-fifths of the shell wounds were of the same character. The following is a comparative table of hospital statistics:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of wounds.	Per cent.
Japanese	47,400	173,400	27,200	6.6
Russians	28,800	141,800	9,300	3.7
Germans, 1870	17,300	99,600	11,000	11.0
Union, 1861-5	67,058	300,000	43,012	14.6

THE TRUTH AS TO ATROCITIES.

Mr. Irving Cobb, war correspondent and humorist, describing his experiences in the war zone says, as reported in the *Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post*:

"We have used up all our adjectives on five-alarm fires, gang murders, Slocum disasters, political conventions. We haven't got anything left for such a war, and it seems pitifully inadequate to fall back on the stock phrases. It's too big to comprehend. You start out in the morning with the best intentions of grasping the facts of events and writing a bully story, and you come home in the evening dazed and brow-beaten. There never has been anything like it. Here you get a Gettysburg for breakfast, a Chancellorsville for lunch, a Waterloo for supper, and, to make a good measure, they throw in a Sedan around tea-time."

"The party of newspaper correspondents I was with made a careful investigation of every atrocity story that reached us," he said. "They were almost invariably false, and in the few cases that were true, exaggeration was the rule. This applies to the stories told by the Belgians of the Germans and by the Germans of the Belgians and French. Of course, when you take any large body of men, whether in war or in peace, you will find among them a certain percentage of defectives and degenerates. We have atrocities in New York city, so far as that is concerned. I am convinced that there has been nothing unusually brutal about the conduct of this war—at least, in the way of atrocities. War, itself, is absolutely brutal. There is no picturesqueness about it."

"I have relegated the atrocity story to the limbo that contains the bayonet charge story. I saw several hundred thousand German soldiers, many of them wounded, and thousands of Belgian, French and English prisoners, many of them also wounded; and besides this I talked to doctors, who, themselves, had attended to thousands of wounded. I did not see a single bayonet wound, and I did not hear of any men who had been wounded by bayonets. While I was in England early in the campaign one soldier was sent back from France with a bayonet wound, but it came out that he had been hurt accidentally by falling on a comrade's bayonet. Neither did I hear of any lance wounds. Aside from the early days of the war there has been very little cavalry charging, I think. Most of the wounded we saw had been hit by shrapnel."

HOW TO DESTROY SUBMARINES.

"We'll have to go after these d— submarines like a whaler after whales," declared a well known officer of the United States Navy a few days ago, in a club in New York city which has many officers of the Navy on its roll. "I have given the subject a great deal of thought," he continued, "as other officers have been doing, and I am not joking at all when I say that I believe about the best plan is to follow the tactics of whalers; wait till she comes up to blow, and then strike her."

This officer, be it noted, had not at the time seen the suggestion along the same line made by Fred T. Jane, the British naval expert, noted in these columns. His remarks were made to a group of officers who were discussing the activity of the German submarines against British ships, and what our Navy officers would do if placed in a similar position to that of Great Britain. It was admitted that the Germans with their fleet riding safely behind mines, and under the guns of land forces, gave no opportunity for their foes to get at them. Unless they came out they could not be reached by British submarines or other war craft, and meanwhile the German submarine had opportunity for making targets of the British warships and the latter could not retaliate. It was also admitted that the United States might be called upon sooner than expected to face exactly the same conditions that besets the British; and what then?

"Suppose the Mexicans had had half a dozen submarines at Vera Cruz, with experts to man them," said one officer who was taking part in the discussion. "Some of us would most surely have gone to the bottom if we had attempted blockade tactics at the port. How best to fight them and be a victor is a stiff problem, and I confess at present it seems almost beyond answering."

It was then that the officer who believed in whaling methods for the submarines made his answer, and being asked to explain said: "We must have a special class of submarine destroyer. It can be a comparatively cheaply constructed but seaworthy craft of the speed boat order, capable of say thirty knots at least. Light draft, with a steel prow that might penetrate the skin of a submarine. I

would even go so far as to have a line in a tub, like the old whale boats, only in place of the harpoon have a kind of grapnel on the end. In addition to the line and grapnel, the boat should have a rapid fire gun to pierce the skin of the submarine, and furthermore there should be powerful hand grenades aboard. These speed boats could act as scouts, and their great speed would enable them, when a submarine came up from below like a whale, to make a dash for her. You might manage to throw the grapnel about the periscope, break it off, and thus disable the submarine, or you might put holes in her skin and sink her with your quick firer, or blow her up with your hand grenades or ram her."

"Suppose you managed to get the grapnel about her periscope, and it did not break off; or suppose the grapnel managed to catch on some shackle or part of her hull, and she submerged, or sounded as I might say. Pay out your line like the whaler. The submarine could not go below as deep as a whale nor travel so fast, and with far greater speed the special boat could simply travel with her, and take her captive, perhaps. If she came above she could not open her hatch, or if she did small arm fire would kill any person attempting to come out."

"Of course the grapnel arrangement is merely an auxiliary which might come in handy, the main reliance being the ram, quick firer and hand grenades. You must speed for the back of Mr. Submarine as you would for Mr. Whale, and when near, strike. These special speed boats should be carried on men-of-war, as well as being organized as special flotillas with a fleet. As I said before, the boats can be constructed at comparatively small cost, and need only be small craft, not as large as torpedoboats. If they are destroyed occasionally the financial loss would be very little, and the good most of them could do might prove far beyond our anticipation. If any of you have a better scheme at present, let's have it."

None of the officers present had any better plan, and agreed that in addition to the alertness in spying out submarines the speed boat might prove a valuable craft as a submarine destroyer.

ROMANCE OF SUBMARINE ENGINEERING.

At the present time when the submarine is so conspicuous in the naval warfare in the North Sea such a book as "The Romance of Submarine Engineering," by T. W. Corbin, the writer on engineering subjects, has a peculiar interest. There is a general belief that the submarine is a very modern invention, but the author says it has a respectable history behind it. The first reference to it as actually existing, in old writings, is from the pen of a Bishop of Upsala, in Sweden, who before the time of Queen Elizabeth (1533-1603) saw leathern boats in which, he said, certain pirates used to move about under water in the exercise of their nefarious calling. One of the old sea-dogs of the Armada period had ideas on the subject of a practical kind. William Bourne was his name, and although he did not apparently ever put his scheme into actual use he left a description of it. He conceived of a boat made of leather, shaped like concertinas and controlled by screws so that the side could be made to bulge. By bulging them in he thought to make the displacement less without altering weight, and so make it sink to the bottom, while to rise again he intended to do the reverse and bulge the leather parts out. The air supply he proposed to get through a hollow mast projecting above the surface.

An instructive chapter is that dealing with submarine weapons. The author says that as to destroy a submarine it is not necessary to explode a torpedo close to her, a torpedo somewhat after the "spar" type inserted in the water as near the submarine as possible and exploded by electricity by the attacking ship may prove to be a good way of fighting the tricky little vessels. An explosion at some distance from a submarine is expected to sink her by increasing the pressure on the submerged craft already under pressure of the water. The reason why an observer high up in the air can detect a submarine better than a person near the surface is explained by the fact that in looking into water when near the surface one can see only the small part that is directly under the line of vision, as one can see under water only by perpendicular vision. As soon as one moves his eyes from the little space he sees obliquely and the vision is spoiled by the refraction of light. Up in a balloon one can look down upon a large area of sea and all the time be looking vertically. The author believes that the worst enemy of the submarine is the torpedoboot destroyer, which on account of its high rate of speed is the most difficult to reach with a torpedo. Counter-mining against mines is said by this book to be ineffective, as the attacker can only guess where the mines are that he wishes to reach and runs a great risk of blowing himself up, while it is hard to fire a mine by exploding another near it.

The British navy is credited by the author with having the largest fleet of submarines in the world; they are modeled more or less upon the boats purchased from the American inventor Holland in 1901. The fact that in so short a time England should lead the world in under-water craft indicates what attention she has given to the development of that kind of fighting vessel and what dependence she has placed upon them. By a strange irony of fate some of her worst losses in warships in this war have been due to submarine attacks. One of the queerest craft ever floated is the result of the ingenuity of the French. It is made by the famous Creuzot Company in France, for the purpose of delivering submarines when they have built them. It consists of a large ship with a kind of tunnel from bow to stern under water. Into this tunnel the submarine crawls, as it were, and is then shut in by means of collapsible doors until it reaches its destination, when it comes out again in the same way, somewhat like a turtle coming out of its shell.

Although the British and the American submarine fleets have a common origin, they have diverged as they have developed. It is characteristic of the British navy at the present time that it has a comparatively few types of submarine ships. The aim is to have a few standard types, the members of which, of course, vary as successive vessels are improved in detail; but, speaking generally, all the ships of each type are alike. The intention is to make the whole fleet uniform as far as possible. In the United States Navy, however, there is a greater variety, including some of the semi-submarines. The Germans were somewhat slow in taking up submarines, and like the British and Americans started with some Hollands. From these they have developed a type of their own, of which little is known. Though slow in beginning, the effective work of their "subs," in this war shows that they have been giving a

great deal of attention to them. In the discussion of the ventilating of submarines and the methods of supplying fresh air to the occupants, the author might have said something about the recent experiments by medical men to show that men sealed up in airtight cases have not suffered materially from apparently vitiated air as long as the air was kept in motion, a circumstance that is taken by some sanitary experts as proving the falseness of the old theory that the waste product expired by the lungs is necessarily poisonous. This book, which is copiously illustrated and does not aim at technical forms of expression, but uses language of a very readable character, is published by the Lippincotts, Philadelphia. Attention was called in our issue of Sept. 12, page 62, to the ancientness of references to the craft that are now deemed so novel in warfare, such as that of Marlowe in 1593, Ben Jonson in 1610, and Jasper Fisher in 1630.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES REUNION.

At the fifteenth annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16 and 17, a paper was read calling attention to the speech of Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, and offering a solution to the problem of preparation for national defense. This paper proposed the formation of a veteran organization composed of all the veteran military organization in the United States, keeping each intact so that none would lose its identity, and also all retired, resigned or discharged members of the Regular Establishment of the United States and any other country, whose citizens belong to the United States.

They would not need, it was stated, all of the training required of green untrained men, but only a short time to get them back into shape and much money would thereby be saved to the Government. This would give the United States a nucleus of veterans upon which to build a reserve force, and in time of peace would cost the Government nothing, and thus would not be an additional burden upon the taxpayers.

This plan, it was added, "would not promote militarism, because the majority of the members have been in the presence of the enemy, and would only shed blood when all honorable means to avert it had failed. The organization should be divided into many divisions, each division containing the members of the present separate organizations, with new divisions to embrace those who are not eligible to the present military societies. The United States could give a room in the Post Office or Federal Building, for the joint use of all camps in a city or town, at no charge; also give free mailing privilege for official business only, as is now done in the Federal departments, and issue circulars and pamphlets pertaining to improvements in arms, etc.

"The cost to each member should not be more than \$1.50 per year. The various camps and divisions would continue to be social organizations acting independently as they do now, but to have a common object of being the backbone of the nation's defense."

The Army of the Philippines would like to have the opinion of the other veteran organizations regarding this movement. It is proposed that the organization be called "The Veteran Reserve of the United States."

The Army of the Philippines elected the following officers to serve until the next annual reunion: Commander-in-chief, Jacob H. Smith, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired, Portsmouth, Ohio; vice commander-in-chief, Irving Hale, Brig. Gen., U.S.V., Denver, Colo. Junior vice commanders: Francis V. Greene, Major Gen., U.S.V., Buffalo, N.Y.; J. Franklin Bell, Major Gen., U.S.A., commanding 2d Division, Texas City, Texas; Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen., U.S.A., commanding Philippine Department, Manila, P.I.; Charles King, Brig. Gen., U.S.V., Milwaukee, Wis.; Clarence F. Edwards, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., commanding 1st Hawaiian Brigade, Honolulu, H.T.; Robert K. Evans, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., commanding 2d Brigade, Laredo, Texas.

Inspector general, P. J. H. Farrell, major and surgeon, U.S.V., Chicago, Ill.; surgeon general, Thomas W. Bath, captain and assistant surgeon, U.S.V., Bloomington, Ill.; judge advocate general, F. W. Latimer, captain, U.S.V., Phoenix, Ariz.; paymaster general, F. A. Angelo, U.S.V., Lincoln, Nebr.

Adjutant general and chief of staff, Frederic Kense, 1st Lieut., U.S.M.C., retired, 537 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; national historian, Charles King, Brig. Gen., U.S.V., Milwaukee, Wis.; chaplain, David Fleming, chaplain, U.S.A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Members of executive committee: Jacob H. Smith, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired, ex-officio; Irving Hale, Brig. Gen., U.S.V., life member of executive committee; John C. Loper, Col., U.S.V., Des Moines, Iowa; Charles F. Manahan, U.S.V., Chicago, Ill.

With the exception of the paper above referred to that was read at the banquet the only other matters taken up were revisions and amendments to the constitution and by-laws, etc.

PICKETT'S CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.

What is known as "the high tide of the Rebellion" was the charge by Pickett at Gettysburg where Armistead succeeded in reaching the enemy's lines. In a biographical notice of Armistead, appearing in the Confederate Veteran, the charge in which Armistead lost his life is thus described. The present war in Europe has furnished no instance of more soldierly devotion and heroic courage:

"As we crossed the plain beyond the Codori house we halted at the word of command, moved by the left flank till opposite the point we aimed to strike, then in line of battle, the guns on Cemetery Ridge blazing in our faces, and every regiment of Armistead's Brigade dressed on its colors as straight as the line of yonder door.

"The gallant men who met our onset thrilled with emotions of fear and admiration—they tell it themselves—at the 'grandeur' of the scene, at the 'magnificence' of our advance. To Count de Paris, as he watched the Confederate column bearing down all opposition, buffetted with unshaken courage the fierce volleys that met it, moving on with disciplined steadiness under the fire of eighty guns, 'it seemed,' he says, 'to be driven by an irresistible force.'

"Meanwhile the fire of the enemy grew ever more violent, ever more destructive. The cannon on Round Top 'volleyed and thundered.' From Cemetery Ridge grape shot and canister tore through our ranks. We marched, says Longstreet, 'through a fearful fire from the batteries in front and from Round Top. The slaughter,' he says, 'was terrible, the enfilade fire from batteries on Round Top very destructive.' But worse remained behind. From the stone wall which sheltered their ranks the hostile infantry 'poured down,' as Longstreet says, 'a terrific fire.' The hiss of bullets was in-

cessant. Men fell at every step; they fell, I thought, like grass before the scythe.

"Such were the scenes which some of us witnessed that day. The severity of our loss attests how deadly were the perils through which we passed. Of three brigadiers, two were buried on the field and one left weltering in his blood. Of the fifteen men who led the regiments of Pickett, not one escaped. Seven were disabled, some with ghastly wounds, and eight of them were slain outright. Of all the field officers in the whole division, only two remained unhurt. 'It was a miracle,' says Count de Paris, 'to see them safe and sound.'

"As we got within forty yards of the stone wall," says Lieutenant Whitehead, 'came all along the line the order to charge, and charge we did. From behind the fence the Yankee infantry rose and poured into our ranks a murderous fire. Garnett's Brigade and Kemper's had almost entirely disappeared; their brave commanders, their gallant officers were stretched on the field, and it remained for Armistead's men to do the work. After a desperate fight the Yankees began to give way; and as they fell back our men rushed forward to the stone wall with unflinching steps, Armistead still leading the charge.'

"The advancing line halted here, but only for an instant. The veteran Armistead took in with the eye of a trained soldier the whole situation and saw in a flash that to halt there meant ruin and defeat. Just ahead, bristling with cannon, was Cemetery Ridge. Just beyond it Hancock, a foeman worthy of his steel, was hurrying up his heavy reserves. On the right and on the left the enemy's lines were still intact. On both flanks fierce assaults would soon be made on Pickett's men. 'Colonel,' said Armistead to the commanding officer of the 63d, 'we cannot stay here.'

"A word to Martin was enough. 'Forward with the colors!' he cried, and over the wall they went, Armistead and Martin, and with them went a gallant band resolved that day to conquer or die. The flag of the 63d Regiment, borne by Lieutenant Carter, flashed like a meteor in the van. The indomitable Armistead, his hat on the point of his sword, towered before them like a pillar of fire. 'Follow me, boys; give them the cold steel.' A hundred and fifty undaunted men followed their chief.

"They left behind them the stone wall. They passed the earthworks. They seized the cannon that, double-shotted at ten yards distance ('Double Canister at Ten Paces,' inscription on monument of Cowan's Battery, Gettysburg), had torn our ranks with canister. Victory seemed within their grasp. But, alas! the support they looked for never came. In the nick of time Hancock's reserves were hurled to the front. They came on, he says, 'four lines deep' and, firing at close range, poured into the little band that followed Armistead a destructive volley. In that 'hell of fire,' as Bilharz says, 'nothing could live.' The intrepid Martin fell maimed for life. Forty-two of his brave Virginians lay dead around him. And there in the Bloody Angle our heroic chief, grasping a captured cannon to turn it on the foe, fell among his devoted men, pierced with mortal wounds 'and sealing with his heart's blood the highwater mark of the Confederate cause.'"

TWO EMBASSIES RUNNING OVERTIME.

(Richard Harding Davis, in the New York Tribune.)

In Paris there were two embassies running overtime; that means from early morning until after midnight, and each with a staff enlarged to six times the usual number. At the residence of Mr. Herrick, in the Rue François Ier, there was an impromptu staff composed chiefly of young American bankers, lawyers and business men. They were men who inherited or who earned incomes of from twenty thousand to fifty thousand a year, and all day and every day without pay, and certainly without thanks, they assisted their bewildered, penniless and homesick fellow countrymen. Below them in the cellar was stored part of the \$2,500,000 voted by Congress to assist the stranded Americans. It was guarded by quick-firing guns loaned by the French War Office and by six petty officers from the Tennessee. With one of them I had been a shipmate when the Utah sailed from Vera Cruz. I congratulated him on being in Paris.

"They say Paris is some city," he assented, "but all I've seen of it is this courtyard. Don't tell anybody, but, on the level, I'd rather be back in Vera Cruz!"

The work of distributing the money was carried on in the chancelleries of the embassy in the Rue de Chaillot. It was entirely in the hands of American Army and Navy officers, twenty of whom came over on the warship with Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge. Major Spencer Cosby, the Military Attaché of the Embassy, was treasurer of the fund, and every application for aid that had not already been investigated by the civilian committee appointed by the Ambassador was decided upon by the officers. Mr. Herrick found them invaluable. He was earnest in their praise. They all wanted to see the fighting; but in other ways they served the country.

As a kind of "king's messenger" they were sent to our other embassies, to the French government at Bordeaux and in command of expeditions to round up and convey back to Paris stranded Americans in Germany and Switzerland. Their training, their habit of command and of thinking for others, their military titles, helped them to success. By the French they were given a free road, and they were not only of great assistance to others, but what they saw of the war and of the French army will be of lasting benefit to themselves. Among them were officers of every branch of the Army and Navy, and of the Marine and Aviation Corps. Their reports to the War Department, if ever they are made public, will be mighty interesting reading.

BEST ROUTE FOR LINCOLN HIGHWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Nov. 14 is quoted the timely and excellent suggestion of the Detroit Free Press as to coastal military roads in development of the Lincoln Highway project. Such a road along the eastern foot of the coast range, combined with proper defenses in the passes seems indispensable to the efficient protection of our western frontier against foreign aggression.

In conversation with Mr. W. G. Scott, executive secretary of the Inyo Good Road Club, I have been told that in bringing the Lincoln Highway to the state line the best way from Ely, Nev., would be the midland route by Tonopah and Goldfield instead of the overland route by Eureka and Carson. The reasons given are:

1. That the former route is eighty miles shorter.
2. That, as a conservative estimate, it can be built at a cost that would be more than \$500,000 less.
3. That the Tioga Pass road, which, in part, is a

state highway, would have the advantage of giving the shortest automobile route between New York and San Francisco. This would be open for travel as much of the year as the Tahoe or overland route, and offers a view of the attractions of the Yosemite.

The midland and Westgard Pass afford scenic advantages far superior, which—other things being equal—is a matter of decided importance where great highways are concerned.

J. C. GRESHAM, Colonel of Cavalry.

WANTS A LARGE STANDING ARMY.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 20, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

For the love of Allah, how long must we listen to all this about Militia and coast defenses? We cannot believe you take them seriously, so why talk about them?

Why is it said that we need 200,000 or 400,000 men? Just because they are convenient numbers, apparently. We may be wrong, but we have always supposed that the strength of the Army should be determined, not by Congress, but by the strength of probable enemies.

We do not need 400,000 men. We need one million men, not scattered here and there at convenient points, but stationed at the most advantageous points with relation to the probable theater of war, and specific and separate preparations should be made for operations against each probable enemy, these preparations shifting from one theater to another as do the probabilities of war.

The Philippines, Hawaii and the Canal should be defended either by fleets equal to the entire navy of the enemy, or by armies equal to any the enemy could land at one time. Somebody ought to tell us what is the object of the present forces stationed in these places.

For what are the fortifications at Subig Bay, Pearl Harbor and on the Pacific coast? They are not naval bases, since there is no navy, nor are they protected by armies. Owing to the pitiable Pacific Fleet, no less than 750,000 Regulars should be permanently stationed on the Pacific coast, since it would be impossible to send any there at the last minute. What is needed is a standing army. In the future, a great dependence on reserves will mean defeat, while Militia and Volunteers can only cause destruction.

First of all, it is necessary to revive the military spirit. But we believe you are too optimistic about doing it. So long as the Army and Navy remain in the realm of politics there will be no reasonable military policy, and to bring about a military renaissance in a country where an enlistment is regarded as a business proposition will be impossible.

E. A. G.

COAL AND LIGHT ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Just before I pass into a comatose state I want to record my sensations. There is a whirling, buzzing sound, and before my eyes there is a whirl of colored thermal zones and lines. I faintly hear the wail of a baby who is cold, and there is no coal in my house with which to warm her. In the midst of this a collector thumps the door and duns me for last month's coal bill.

I am on detached service and I am told by some (not by all) that I live in Zone 3, 6, 13, 41, 9 and 7. I go for the nth time to the depot quartermaster; I see doors slam at my approach and the clerks hurry out for lunch. They have done all they can for me and they know less about what the United States owes me than I do, which is nothing—absolutely nothing. All I know is that I want coal and light and that I don't seem able to get it. I further know that I have spent more time trying to figure out who, when and where than I have on the duties for which I am here detailed.

Five other officers on duty here are in the same fix. Another officer I met on a train I knew to be an officer by the worried, despondent look upon his face; and he was muttering, "Zone 8, Zone 8, Zone 8."

This is not meant to be a kick. The situation is not only ridiculous, but it is embarrassing. During this fiscal year no coal nor light bill has been paid, and I see no prospects of its being done. The fact that I am unable to fathom the mysteries of that order does not condemn it; but when you are told by the depot quartermaster that he does not know and that he will not pay the bills it is time some authority with a good sense of humor swatted that complicated system out of existence.

DESPERATE.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In civil life the man that works for pay knows that on a certain day he will get his pay envelope, be he a high class manager or an humble office boy. All are enabled to arrange their expenditures to coincide with their income; in other words, keep their credit gilt edged. Not so with the rank and file of the Army, especially members of the non-commissioned staff and married men. Do we know when we will get our pay? Any time from when it is due until it is due again. Why is it delayed? Oh, for various reasons: the rolls are late in getting in, or the end of the quarter and too much other work, or turning over property, or the general inspector is in the post, or, as just happened in a post, the pay was put off on account of a football game.

I hear now, and I have heard the same thing for twenty-one years that I have been in the Army, "I wish they would have a certain day for pay day, and pay on that day, be it the 5th, 15th or 20th of the month, but have it on one day or date." Many a young recruit to my knowledge has deserted because he was going where he knew when he was going to get his money. When the papers published reports of the proposed change in the method of pay a sigh of relief went up all around.

The general desire is not so much for a more frequent pay day as for a fixed pay day, and when that time comes contentment will increase as certain as day follows night.

JUSTICE.

In a speech delivered at Charleston, S.C., in 1847, sixty-seven years ago, Daniel Webster said of Mexico: "She has collected since her independence \$300,000,000 of revenue, and has unfortunately expended it all in putting up one revolution and in putting down another, and in maintaining an army of 40,000 men in time of peace to keep the peace."

SECRETARY GARRISON AND MR. GARDNER.

In a reply to the published letter of Secretary Garrison, Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, says: "Now, in your letter you address yourself particularly to the question whether or not you will approve of Army officers testifying before the Committee on Rules when the hearings are held. Before commenting on your views, permit me to express the hope that you yourself will be the very first witness before the committee, and that Assistant Secretary Breckinridge will likewise consent to give his testimony. The fact that I happen to belong to the Republican party by no means forbids me to express openly my belief that you both deserve the confidence of the public and that you abundantly possess mine. In addition to extending an invitation to you and Mr. Breckinridge, I am inviting the testimony of a number of Army officers particularly well qualified to testify as to the facts. I am prepared to admit that I am especially anxious for the public testimony of our Army and Navy officers because I believe that the facts which they are sure to disclose will be so astonishing as to challenge the attention of the country and force the hand of Congress in case it is reluctant to grasp the nettle of adequate expenditure for our safety."

In a letter replying to this Secretary Garrison says: "Whomsoever and whatsoever the committee expresses a desire to have from this Department will be immediately and fully furnished it. Until otherwise advised, I will not offer myself to the committee or approve of anyone else under me doing so. With respect to your suggestion that the testimony of myself and the officers will disclose a state of facts so astonishing as to challenge the attention of the country, I can only say that virtually every fact which I or any officer would feel free to disclose is now available to the public and has been for a long time. I do not know of any fact which it is necessary to consider in order to reach a wise conclusion that is not the subject of reports or communications readily obtainable by you or by anyone else interested in the subject matter. Immediately upon being advised by the committee of its desires, I shall, as above stated, promptly comply therewith."

The U.S. Naval Observatory has completed the reduction of the observations for the direct determination of the difference of longitude between Washington and Paris, made last winter by its parties, and finds the difference of longitude between the official meridians of Washington and Paris to be 5h. 17m. 36s.658. The velocity of transmission of radio signals given by these observations is 175,000 miles per second, which is probably the best value yet obtained, though owing to the distance—3,831 miles on a great circle—between the stations, which, compared with this velocity, is small, it is subject to a probable error of 16,000 miles per second. These observations constitute the first direct determination of the difference of longitude between Washington and Europe, and it is the first time that radio has been used for trans-Atlantic longitude determinations. Independent observations were made by the United States and French governments, each having two parties (which interchanged stations at the middle of the observations), one at the U.S. Naval Observatory and the other at the Observatoire de Paris, using the Navy Radio Station at Arlington (Radio, Va.) and the Eiffel Tower, respectively, for radio transmission. The two Naval Observatory parties were made up as follows: Prof. F. B. Littell, Lieut. W. T. Mallison and Ensigns H. E. Saunders and R. A. Lavender, U.S.N.; and Assistant Astronomer G. A. Hill, Naval Observatory, and Lieuts. R. B. Coffman, C. W. Magruder and Ensign G. S. Gillespie, U.S.N. Ten American observatories made use of the Arlington signals to determine their longitudes as compared with Washington. They have been furnished by the Naval Observatory with the necessary data for reducing their observations, and it is expected that their results will soon be available.

The Department of State having been recently informed that persons entering Germany are required to bear passports with their photographs attached, and that it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, for persons entering other belligerent countries to have photographs attached to their passports, has recently adopted the following regulation: "Each application for a passport must be accompanied by duplicate unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than three by three inches in size, one of which is to be affixed to the passport by the Department and the other to be filed with the application. Photographs on cardboard should not be sent." The Department is also telegraphing American embassies and legations in Europe to notify American citizens who now carry passports without photographs attached to bring their passports to American embassies, legations or consulates within two weeks and have their photographs attached, with impressions of the official seals of the offices in which they are attached. The diplomatic and consular officers have also been instructed to ask the bearers of passports what foreign countries they expect to visit and for what purposes, and to write upon the faces of their passports statements in accordance with their declarations.

A radiogram to the Navy Department, sent at one p.m. Nov. 26, from Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, said that the battleship Michigan, Capt. Albert P. Niblack commanding, had gone aground at Cape Henry, off the tail of Horseshoe Light, at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. In foggy weather, but with a smooth sea, Captain Niblack found himself in shoal water, and at four a.m. Nov. 26, while the tide was high, cast anchor. When the tide went out the Michigan went aground astern. No damage to the vessel was reported. The weather was good, and it was expected that at high tide the battleship would be floated off without difficulty. The supply ship Culgoa and one of the fleet's big tugs were ordered to stand by. The tugs Patuxent, Patapsco, Ontario and Uncas were sent from Norfolk to help the Michigan. Later it was reported that although four tugs pulled from three o'clock until ten o'clock on Nov. 27 on the Michigan she was still aground. It is believed that she will be released when the tide is high.

History repeats itself, and the Englishmen are enjoying the experiences, if they do enjoy them, which we had during our Civil War, when those who were most confi-

dent that there could be and should be no war were most prominent when the war came in worrying the military authorities with their fool advice.

There will be no annual Carabao dinner at Washington this year, although no announcement of this fact has been made by the officials of the Washington Corral. Although three or four weeks ago the corral voted to have its annual dinner and selected a toastmaster and appointed all the necessary committees, no invitations will be issued, and without further announcement the annual entertainment will be dispensed with by the Washington organization. Although the officers of the Washington Corral refuse absolutely to discuss their reasons for the abandonment of the annual dinner, it is known that the dinner will not be given because the members of the order fear that the President might take offense at something that might occur. The suggestion that the corral hold a private dinner at the Army and Navy Club was also rejected. It was feared that newspapers might advertise it as an effort on the part of the Carabao to express their resentment for the President's reprimand to the officers and committee of the last dinner. As far as could be learned the Carabao decided to drop out of sight for this year at least. The question as to whether there will be a dinner next year will be decided at the annual meeting of the Washington Corral.

Frederick S. Fish, president of the Studebaker Corporation of Detroit, Mich., and South Bend, Ind., returned recently from England and reported the placing by the British government of large contracts with his company, which has supplied wagons for seven wars and will now set to work supplying wagons for the eighth war. Mr. Fish said that the demand was not only for light escort wagons, but he brought back with him a contract for bobsleds, which are to be made four for each wagon, so that axle nuts can be unscrewed and four bobsled runners placed in position. In addition to the contracts for army wagons, bobsleds, heavy type wheels and water wagons, Mr. Fish brought back with him a contract for 20,000 six-horse sets of artillery harness. In other words, 60,000 single sets of harness, the biggest harness contract in history. The total amount of the contracts received would exceed \$15,000,000, he said, and the Studebaker plant at North Bend would be running night and day for a year. Water wagons to supply troops in the trenches with water will be built after the style of the familiar street sprinkler cart.

"This war ought to act as an alarm clock to wake up the United States," declared Dr. F. D. Tubbs, of the Bates College faculty, Lewiston, Me., in a talk on the European war. Arraying historical facts of Europe and the United States, the doctor made the conclusions that the nations with the most efficient and largest standing armies had spilled the least blood. War, in the opinion of Dr. Tubbs, will never cease until a universal brotherhood prevails, and the Utopia is so far in the distance that the United States ought to prepare itself out of sheer protection. "The 3,000 miles of salt sea is but a narrow strait to-day; the Monroe Doctrine is not recognized by a single European nation as a world law; it takes three years to build a battleship; a year to make a torpedo, and at least six months to make anything that looks like a soldier," said Dr. Tubbs after the lecture. His position on the war was an appeal to be fair and not lay the trouble at the feet of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. or any one man.

At the ancient church of St. Paul in New York, where Washington worshiped and where the pew in which he sat is still preserved, the rector, Rev. Dr. William Montague Greer, said in a recent sermon: "These are not the times when we can sit still and let the soldier spirit of our young men die down or wear out. We hear much talk against war and for peace, and it is even proposed to take war history out of the school books. We should be opposed to this as being far too apt to make our young men effeminate, intemperate, and immoral, although intemperance and immorality mark a great deal of influence in our civil life. You cannot tell what God has in store for our country. Those great Oriental nations have yet to express themselves, and what that may mean to us God alone knows. We should give our soldiers the best military equipment obtainable in proportion to our wealth. To do otherwise is a lack of wisdom in a very high degree."

The Secretary of the Navy has taken up the case of two enlisted men of the Navy who were excluded from a Washington theater apparently on account of their uniform. The sailors had purchased tickets, but when they appeared at the door they were refused admission and the management insisted upon returning their money. A policeman on duty in his report on the case declares that both of the sailors were well behaved and orderly in every respect. They happened to be patients at the hospital, and were wearing bandages, one of his head and the other across his nose. Preliminary reports indicate that the management of the theater is guilty of discriminating against the uniforms of the Navy. Secretary Daniels has announced that he intends to make a heavy investigation of the case and prosecute the management if the evidence indicates that it was guilty of violating the law.

Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, retiring Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, has, in the opinion of the Philadelphia Ledger, rendered a service to this country in speaking in blunt, soldierly fashion about our unpreparedness to resist invasion. Says the Ledger: "There is nothing of the jingo in his nature, neither is there anything militaristic in the policy he suggests. If the lessons of experience are unheeded, now that they are being emphasized so decisively on the fields of Europe, the United States may live to rue our blindness and curse our stupidity."

The Navy Department has accepted the resignations of Lieut. William H. Dague, jr., and Ensign John McF. Sylvester. Lieutenant Dague recently returned to his home at Fowler, Ind., from duty on the Cincinnati, on the Asiatic Station. He was appointed to the Naval

Academy July 2, 1904, and received his latest rank June 6, 1913. Ensign Sylvester is a son of Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of the Washington police. He entered the Annapolis Academy July 2, 1907, and was commissioned ensign March 7, 1912. He has been on duty on the torpedo boat destroyer Balch.

At the conclusion of an article on the subject of the outlook for the future of the war in Europe, which is altogether a matter of speculation, the El Paso (Texas) Herald says: "It is idle to hope for an end of war as a result of this war. After Africa and Western Asia have been parceled out, Russia and China are the next countries to be partitioned. Territorial boundaries on this earth will never become even reasonably stable until each power is using its lands to the best advantage of the human race. Any power that fails to grasp this truth and apply it, must expect to be attacked, and, if defeated, parceled out among powers that rise better to their opportunities. The United States could not expect to escape the fate of Turkey unless we used our heritage rightly, and adopted all reasonable measures for self-defense against aggressors. And not even great contributions to civilization and human welfare can save any nation unless that nation maintains its independent existence by force if necessity arises."

When Secretary Garrison returns to Washington from New Jersey Nov. 30 he will take up the question of assigning the new brigadier generals to commands and of filling the vacancy in the Pacific Coast Artillery District made by the transfer of General Wisser to the Hawaiian Department. In all probability Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., and Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene will be assigned to brigades in the 2d Division, while Col. S. M. Foote will be at least temporarily assigned to the Pacific Coast Artillery District.

The U.S. Army Quartermaster's steamer General Meigs had her bow crushed in by a New Haven railroad car float when the two were in collision at the entrance to the New York Navy Yard, Nov. 14. Fortunately the General Meigs was able to proceed to a navy yard pier, where she was tied up and her passengers, which numbered fifteen, were landed. No one was hurt. The General Meigs was en route from Fort Totten to Fort Hamilton with the officers and men. She had a hole punched in her bow above the waterline.

The drain of cavalry horses from this country continues, a despatch from Baker, Ore., of Nov. 21 reporting that eastern Oregon is being combed for horses for the French army. Five thousand horses are to be assembled in Baker by Robert Jones, of Weiser, Idaho, who has induced horsemen, through liberal offers, to bring in their mounts from a radius of hundreds of miles. Three hundred horses were accepted the first day, \$125 being the average paid for broken range horses.

"The Volunteer Navy during the Revolutionary War" was the title of a paper read by Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N., before the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at Washington, Nov. 18. Admiral Chester recited little known history of the great deeds of the privateer warships and paid tribute to their services to the fighting colonies. Sea power is the vital force that will maintain the supremacy of the United States, he asserted.

Secretary Daniels tells an amusing story of one of his callers who had referred to the scarcity of torpedoes in the American naval supply. "We have such and such torpedoes," Mr. Daniels replied, naming a particular type. "Oh, they are no good," replied the caller. "That may be," interposed an admiral who was present, "but they are the same kind of torpedoes that sank three British cruisers in the North Sea."

Senator Tillman, Representative Padgett and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, the committee to investigate the feasibility of constructing a Government armor plate plant, abandoned their plan to hold a public hearing at Pittsburgh, Pa., and left for Philadelphia, where they will continue their investigations at the Midvale and Bethlehem steel works.

The last number of the Outlook publishes an article on the U.S. Marine Corps by Capt. William E. Parker, U.S.M.C. It has a portrait of Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, and four illustrations of Marine Corps activities. Captain Parker gives a brief statement of the history of the Marine Corps and its exploits, and a description of its organization and personnel.

President Wilson does not consider that enough ships have taken out American registry since the beginning of the war to interfere with his plan for a government-owned merchant marine. His reports show that foreign orders for cotton greatly exceed the number of ships available for carrying the cargoes.

A larger army and more ships for the navy were recommended by Count Okuma, the Japanese Prime Minister, at a meeting of the governmental parties called to arrange their program for the Imperial Diet, which will assemble on Dec. 5.

Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., was on Nov. 21 detached as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet in order to command the Cruiser Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. P. Jones, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the navy yard at Washington, to command the battleship Florida, relieving Capt. E. W. Eberle, who is to assume command of the navy yard, Washington, and the Naval Gun Factory.

The United States transport Hancock, with 800 marines on board, was ordered to Santo Domingo City, and left Nov. 25 from Cuba.

Promotions and Retirements appear on page 403.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Chester R. Haig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Hilda Morse, daughter of the Rev. Harold Morse, rector of Grace Church, Merchantsville, N.J., were married there on Nov. 11, 1914. The father of the bride officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by the Rev. J. Henning Nelms, wore a gown of white charmeuse effectively trimmed with lace. Her veil of tulle was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Faythe Curzon Morse, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the matron of honor was Mrs. J. Burton Myers, of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids were Miss Naomi Long, of Carlisle, Pa., and Miss Ella Lillian Haig, sister of the bridegroom. Little Miss Mary Elizabeth Haig, niece of the bridegroom, acted as flower girl. Lieutenant Haig had his brother, Alexander M. Haig, for his best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the rectory of Grace Church. Lieut. and Mrs. Haig sail Dec. 15 on the transport Logan for the Philippines, where Lieutenant Haig is stationed.

A quiet home wedding on Nov. 21, 1914, was that of Miss Marie Louise Zeline Jeunet and Capt. William W. Bessell, 18th U.S. Inf., which took place at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. A. Achille Jeunet, at Franklin, Pa., the Rt. Rev. Thomas B. Downey, of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, officiating at the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother and was attended by Mrs. J. E. Dwyer, of Franklin. The bride's wedding costume consisted of a light blue cloth gown trimmed in white velvet, with a white hat and furs of white fox. The wedding is the culmination of a Philippine acquaintance during the time Miss Jeunet made her home with her brother, Capt. E. Alexis Jeunet, 30th U.S. Inf., until recently with the 13th Infantry at Fort William McKinley, P.I. Capt. and Mrs. Bessell will spend their honeymoon in New York and Washington, D.C., after which they will be at home at Texas City, Texas, about Jan. 10.

Mrs. Carvel Hall announces the engagement of her daughter, Agnes, to Ensign Alfred H. Tawse, U.S.N. Miss Hall is one of last season's debutantes, and the daughter of the late W. Carvel Hall, of Baltimore, and the granddaughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., retired, with whom she has spent the past two winters in Annapolis. Ensign Tawse is the son of Naval Constr. J. G. Tawse, U.S.N., and is stationed on the battleship Michigan.

A very pretty wedding at Manila, P.I., Oct. 10, 1914, was that of Miss Georgia Yates, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. W. Yates, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. H. D. F. Munnikhuyzen, 7th U.S. Cav. The ceremony took place at the Episcopal Cathedral of Manila, Rev. Clash officiating. The beautiful church was tastily yet simply decorated with green vines and sprays of white cadena de amour, and the color scheme was also carried out at the home of the bride's parents, where the reception was held. The bridal party entered the church to the melodies of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her gown was of silk shadow over ivory satin, with a long square train outlined in tulle. Her veil, which was of lace, hung from a dainty cap of tulle gathered into a wreath of orange blossoms. For her bouquet she carried a cluster of white gardenia arranged with a shower of white cadena. The matron of honor, Mrs. John C. Pegram, wore a gown of shell pink satin with a long full tunic of shadow lace. The waist of tulle was partially covered by a lace cape attached to the shoulders by little pink satin rosebuds. Pink roses and little sprays of pink cadena de amour formed her bouquet. Little Barry and Cornelia Cusad, dressed in Kate Greenway costumes, marched proudly along strewn flowers before the bride and her father. Capt. G. B. Comly and Lieuts. J. C. Pegram, C. P. Mills, A. F. Colley, C. P. Chandler and H. H. Fuller were ushers. The best man was Lieut. Robert F. Hyatt. The groom and his ushers all wore the white dress uniforms. After the church ceremony a reception was held at the home of Col. and Mrs. Yates. Lieutenant Munnikhuyzen joined his regiment in camp a week after the wedding, and Mrs. Munnikhuyzen is a house guest of Mrs. Pegram at Fort McKinley until the families of the officers of the 7th Cavalry move to Camp Stotsenburg, when she will join her husband at their new station.

Capt. Edward C. Carey, 1st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Anna S. Haynes were married at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 16, 1914.

The marriage of Miss Helen Longstreth Boyd, daughter of James Boyd, of Haverford, Pa., and Ensign Edward Orrick McDonnell, U.S.N., which was to have taken place Nov. 24, 1914, did not take place. Cards announcing an "indefinite postponement" of the wedding have been sent out. The gifts have been returned and Mr. Boyd said on Nov. 20 that his daughter's engagement had been broken off. Ensign McDonnell is attached to the U.S.S. Prairie, stationed at Boston.

Mrs. Glenna Sears and Lieut. Miles R. Thacher, U.S.M.C., were married Nov. 17, 1914, at the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Avery in Chollas Valley, Cal. About ninety guests were present at the ceremony, forty remaining for the wedding dinner which followed. Rev. Willard B. Thorp, pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Diego, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Avery, while Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., acted as best man. Twenty-eight Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers were present in uniform. The bride wore a gown of white Irish lace, with a long tulle veil. The bridesmaid was attired in white satin, with a tunic overdraped of beaded chiffon and Irish lace. The young couple left for a two weeks' trip, after which they will take up their residence at Coronado, at 800 A avenue.

Lieut. James Leslie Kincaid, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., and aid on the Division Staff, and Miss Ada Caroline Shinaman, daughter of Mr. Henry E. Shinaman, of Syracuse, N.Y., were married in that city Nov. 23, 1914. They will be at home at Robinean road, Syracuse, after March 1 next. Lieutenant Kincaid is a member of the State Assembly.

Several hundred guests attended the wedding at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Oakland, Cal., Nov. 18, 1914, when Miss Phyllis Capwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Ceber Capwell, became the bride of Lieut. Fred Seydell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., the rector, Rev. Alexander Allen, officiating. Pink and lavender proved effective in the decorations at both church and home, where a large reception was held after the ceremony, the pink shades predominating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore wedding robes of white satin, trimmed with tulle and silver lace, the long court train being of the latter material. A tulle veil fell to the end of the long train, and she carried the conventional shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Dorothy Capwell was her sister's maid of honor, and was gowned in the new shade of plat rose, the frock being made of chiffon and taffeta, while the chiffon tunic, partially woven in silver, gave a pretty effect. The frock was sleeveless, as were those of the bridesmaids, and the bride carried an armful of pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Pauline Painter, Miss Phyllis Lovell, Miss Pauline Adams and Miss Marguerite Morbio, were gowned in lavender and pink, and carried golden baskets filled with roses and violets. The ushers included Lieuts. Lester D. Baker, James H. Johnson and Thomas C. Cook, while Lieut. R. B. Crockett, U.S.A., was best man. Following the supper Lieut. and Mrs. Seydell left on their honeymoon, which will include a tour of Southern California. After Dec. 1 they will be at home at Fort Winfield Scott, where their quarters have been completely furnished by the bride's father as a wedding gift. Mrs. Seydell belongs to one of the best known families of Oakland, where her father is prominently identified with business, civic and social circles. She was educated at Miss Gamble's school at Santa Barbara, and spent a year abroad before making her debut last winter.

News was received in South Orange, N.J., Nov. 22, 1914, that Miss Valada Johnson was married in Constantinople, Turkey, Nov. 20, to Ensign Stewart F. Bryant, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Scorpion. Miss Johnson is the daughter of Mrs. J. Augustus Johnson, of Scotland road, South Orange. She met Ensign Bryant at a social gathering in Constantinople, where with her mother Miss Johnson went to Turkey in June to join her brother, Hallett M. Johnson, one of the secretaries at the U.S. Embassy in Constantinople.

Paymr. William B. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Raymond von Palmenberg were married in New York city Nov. 25, 1914, at old Trinity Church.

Lieut. Francis C. V. Crowley, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Leda Avis Manley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Manley, of Kansas City, Mo., were married at Walsenberg, Colo., Nov. 15, 1914. After Lieutenant Crowley's service in Colorado Lieut. and Mrs. Crowley will go to Boston, Mass., to be the guests of Lieutenant Crowley's parents. Mrs. Crowley is a sister of Mrs. Otto Link, of Leavenworth, and has visited there on numerous occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lukens Cooper, of Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Shirley, to Lieut. Kenna Granville Eastham, 2d Cav., U.S.A. The wedding is to take place in December.

The wedding of Mr. Frank Richardson Oates to Miss Marie Adelaide Piper, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Ross Piper, U.S.A., of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., took place at half-past eight on the night of Wednesday, Nov. 18, at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. Her dress of white satin and tulle was trimmed with old point lace and pearls, and a point lace veil, very becomingly arranged with orange blossoms, fell so as to completely cover her long court train of satin. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Marjorie Piper, in pink, and Miss Dora Oates, in blue. Their dresses were of satin and tulle, trimmed with silver lace and roses. Both carried pink chrysanthemums. The bride's mother was gowned in her wedding dress or brocade satin, veiled with gold lace and tulle. The best man was Mr. J. Grant McCollum, of Buffalo, and the ushers were Mr. John C. Von Glahn, Mr. Henry A. Kiep, Mr. Arthur Eade and Mr. James D. Kerr, all of Brooklyn. After the ceremony a reception for the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom was held at the residence of the bride. Dancing was enjoyed through the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Oates are taking a Southern trip, and will be at home in Toronto, Canada, after Jan. 1.

The marriage of Miss Helen Hammerley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Landon Hammerley, and Ensign Charles Nelson Ingraham, U.S.N., took place Nov. 21, 1914, at the home of the bride in Round Hill, Va., Rev. Dr. I. B. Lake officiating. The bride was escorted by her father, and was beautifully gowned in white duchess satin and chiffon. A Spanish lace and tulle veil fell to the end of the train. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Eleanor Jones was maid of honor. Ensign Laurence Du Bose, U.S.N., was the best man. Little Miss Helen Monroe was the ring bearer. The members of the Columbia Chapter of Pi Beta Phi, who were active when the bride was in college, were present, and many out-of-town and local guests. A reception followed the wedding ceremony. Ensign and Mrs. Ingraham left for their wedding trip in the evening, the latter wearing a very smart black chiffon velvet suit with bodice of cerise chiffon.

RECENT DEATHS.

The son, John Marshall True, jr., born to Lieut. and Mrs. John Marshall True, 1st U.S. Inf., at Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 12, 1914, died the same day.

Mrs. Julia Howe Addison, widow of Surg. Ridot Addison, U.S.N., and mother of the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., died at Stamford Nov. 17, 1914, aged eighty-five. Mrs. Addison was the daughter of Commodore Robert Morris, U.S.N.

Mrs. E. J. James, wife of President James, of the University of Illinois, and mother of Lieut. Anthony J. James, U.S.N., died at Urbana, Ill., Nov. 13, 1914.

Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, widow of Gen. John Winn Davidson, class of 1845, West Point, was knocked down by a large automobile truck at Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1914, and almost instantly killed. She was hurried to the Emergency Hospital, where she expired a few minutes later. "Mrs. Davidson," writes a correspondent, "was a remarkable woman, active and interested in doing for others all the time. Her death was therefore a greater shock to her family and friends. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 3, 1832, the daughter of George Kennedy McGunegle. Mrs. Davidson was married in St. Louis to General Davidson (then lieutenant), and went with him to share in the hard Army life on the plains of those times. General Davidson died June 26, 1881. Their daughter, Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, was married before the General passed away. Several years after General Davidson died Mrs. Davidson's youngest daughter was married at Fort Spokane, where Lieut. and Mrs. Hoppin were stationed, to Lieut. Edmund K. Webster. Then Mrs. Davidson spent part of every year with each daughter. But for the past nine years she has resided in Washington, D.C., sharing her home with Mrs. Hoppin,

who is now a widow. Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin and Mrs. Edmund Kirby Webster, widow of Major Webster, survive her. Also several grandchildren survive her, Miss Frances M. Webster, Messrs. Bushrod and Marshall Hoppin and five Davidsons, children of her late son, Mr. Edward McG. Davidson."

In addition to the facts we published in our last issue, page 362, concerning the death of Brig. Gen. William A. Jones, U.S.A., retired, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, 1914, we note the following: His funeral was at Arlington on Nov. 14. The floral offerings of chrysanthemums of different colors, carnations, daisy chrysanthemums from friends in Washington, New York, Baltimore, Omaha and Santa Fe were beautiful. The casket was covered with the American flag and a big bunch of white chrysanthemums sent by the General's nephew, Major Kent Nelson, Med. Corps, U.S.A. At the cemetery the cortege was met by the chaplain and the honorary pallbearers, among whom were Generals Wilson, Bixby, Peter C. Hains and Dr. Hunner, of Baltimore. At the grave the Episcopal service was read by the chaplain, and a morning prayer which the General had composed was offered. Then the soldiers fired the three volleys and the bugler sounded "taps." In addition to other duties noted, General Jones as a captain was engineer officer of the Department of the Platte, where in 1869 he participated in the ceremonies connected with the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. While at Omaha he met Miss Louisa V. Test, to whom he was married at Chicago in November, 1873, who lies beside him in Arlington. In the spring of that year he was placed in command of the U.S. Army exploring expedition to explore northwestern Wyoming, a hitherto undiscovered country, the Big Horn and the Yellowstone regions, and if possible to find an outlet on the south from what is now the Yellowstone National Park. While on this expedition Captain Jones discovered Two Ocean Pass, Togwotee Pass, at the head of Wind River Valley, is the southern outlet from the Yellowstone National Park and the Shoshone Mountains. He was the first known white man to cross the great range east of the Yellowstone region. Professor Hayden's operations were in another section toward the west, and the result of the labors of these two explorers is the remarkable development of that portion of the West. General Jones was a member of the American Geographical Society and the M.O.L.L.U.S., and a frequent contributor to the press and periodicals of the highest order and merit. An only daughter survives him, Martha, the wife of Capt. Walter T. Bates, instructor-inspector of the Colorado State Guard at Denver.

Mrs. C. W. Graham, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Andrew Thomas Graham, U.S.N., died Nov. 16, 1914, at Warren, Ill.

Judge Charles L. Weller, father of Mrs. Earl R. Shipp, wife of Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N., died at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, 1914.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John B. Frothingham, N.G.N.Y., Civil War veteran, died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1913, after months of illness. He was in his seventy-fifth year. Neuritis is given as the cause of death. The General was born in Charlestown, Mass., May 11, 1839. In 1858 he joined the Charlestown City Guard, 5th Regiment, M.V.M. When President Lincoln in April, 1861, issued his first call for Volunteers, the Militia of Charlestown responded and the General saw three months' active service. In the first battle of Bull Run he was under the command of General McDowell. After the war General Frothingham moved to Brooklyn, where he married Miss Mary J. Cavendy, the daughter of Lieut. Edward Cavendy, U.S.N., Nov. 25, 1862. He enlisted in Company A of the 23d Regiment Dec. 3, 1869, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, adjutant and major. April 11, 1881, he was commissioned brevet colonel. Five years later he was appointed assistant adjutant general of the 3d Brigade. After the reorganization his command was transferred to the 2d Brigade. He was a member of the rifle team of the regiment for twelve years, and captain of it for three. For a number of years the General was president of the Veterans' Association of the 23d Regiment. He is survived by his son, Capt. Edward H. Frothingham, and his widow.

Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptor, who had the distinction of being the first woman to receive a commission from the Government of the United States for a work of sculpture, and the wife of Brig. Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., retired, died at the family residence, 1632 K street N.W., Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1914. Mrs. Hoxie's death followed an illness of eight weeks. Mrs. Hoxie is survived by her husband, General Hoxie, and by one son, Richard Ream Hoxie. A sister, Mrs. Mary Ream Fuller, also survives, there being no near relatives aside from two nephews who live in the West. Mrs. Hoxie was born in Madison, Wis., Sept. 25, 1847, daughter of Robert Lee and Lavinia McDonald Ream. She was educated at Christian College, Mo. During the Civil War Miss Ream obtained a clerkship in the Post Office Department. Subsequently she gave up the position to study art, and soon devoted her time exclusively to sculpture. She received her training under Bonnat in Paris, and Majoli in Rome. May 28, 1878, Miss Ream married Richard Leveridge Hoxie, then a first lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. She received from Congress a commission to execute a life-sized statue of Abraham Lincoln, which now stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. Later she was commissioned to make a statue of Admiral Farragut, which now stands in Farragut square. Others include ideal statues of "Miriam," "The West," "Sappho," "The Spirit of the Carnival" and "The Indian Girl"; also busts in marble, including one of President Lincoln, which was made for Cornell University. Mrs. Hoxie modeled from life portraits busts or medallions of Gen. George B. McClellan, Thaddeus Stevens, John Sherman, Ezra Cornell, Gen. J. C. Fremont, T. Buchanan Read, Elihu B. Washburn, Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, General Grant, Albert Pike and other prominent Americans.

Margaret Stafford Worth, daughter of the late Major Gen. William J. Worth, U.S.A., and sister of the late Major Gen. William S. Worth, U.S.A., died at 163 Stuyvesant place, Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1914. She was ninety-one years of age, and was born at West Point, N.Y.

Mr. Lorenzo C. McAlister, brother of Lieut. J. A. McAlister, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. R. J. Binford, wife of Lieutenant Binford, 20th Inf., died suddenly after an operation for appendicitis on Nov. 23, at his home in Logan, Utah. Mr. McAlister for a number of years has had charge of the money division in the post office at Logan.

Capt. William Claude Besselièvre, for twenty-five years chief clerk to the commandant at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., died Nov. 24, 1914. He was born March 12, 1836, served in the Civil War, and continued in the service of the Government after the conflict. His

mother, Mrs. Rebecca Yarnall Besselièvre, was one of the flowers girls at the reception given for General Lafayette in Philadelphia. She lived ninety-seven years, dying in Philadelphia in 1903. Mrs. Besselièvre's widow and one son, Sydney Nigraham Besselièvre, survive him.

Capt. Stephen O'Connor, U.S.A., retired, who died at Little Moore Sanitarium, Cal., Nov. 15, 1914, was born in New York Nov. 29, 1837, and entered the Army as a private in the 8th Infantry June 21, 1860. He was appointed second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, Dec. 28, 1866, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1869. He was out of the Service for a time, and was reappointed a second lieutenant, 23d Infantry, Feb. 11, 1878; was promoted first lieutenant in 1886, captain in 1897, and was retired at his own request after over thirty years' service in April, 1900.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Nov. 22, 1914.

Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh, of Washington, D.C., were in New York for this week-end.

Miss Alice Sargent is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William J. Davis, 22d U.S. Inf., at Texas City, Texas.

A son was born to Capt. O. W. Rethorst, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rethorst at Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 18, 1914.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th U.S. Inf., at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25, 1914.

A son, George William, was born to Chief Mach. George W. Byrne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Byrne at Camden, N.J., Nov. 15, 1914.

A son, Carl Dudley, was born to Ensign F. S. Steinwachs, U.S.N., and Mrs. Steinwachs at Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1914.

A son, McClellan, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. George McC. Chase, 1st U.S. Cav., at the Letterman General Hospital Nov. 5, 1914.

Mrs. Grote, wife of Major W. F. Grote, entertained her brother-in-law, Col. George S. Young, at her temporary home in Wheaton, Ill.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Moody, wife of Commander Moody, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from Portsmouth, N.H., and is at the Ontario.

Miss Sally Craighill, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. E. Craighill, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is at 211 Atlantic avenue, Providence, R.I., for a few months.

Mrs. David Wooster Todd was operated on for appendicitis at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, on Nov. 18. She is recovering satisfactorily.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, 3d U.S. Inf., on duty with the New York National Guard, and Mrs. Buffington have taken a house at 49 St. Paul's place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Jewett, 18th U.S. Inf., are spending two months with Mrs. Jewett's mother, Mrs. Rollin Steward, at 471 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mrs. Edwin A. Root, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Root, U.S.A., has arrived in Washington from Tientsin, China, and is the guest of Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin at the Champlain.

A son, Rush Spencer, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Rush Spencer Wells, 9th U.S. Cav., at Prattville, Ala., Nov. 5, 1914. He is the grandson of Gen. and Mrs. A. B. Wells, U.S.A.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on Nov. 20 for Capt. Volney O. Chase, of the Virginia, and Mrs. Chase, Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. G. Coburn and Ensign and Mrs. E. M. Pace.

Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vogelgesang, who have been stopping at the Dring Cottage, in Old Beach road, Newport, R.I., now occupy their cottage at the Training Station for the winter.

Capt. Glenn I. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who recently returned from a three years' duty in the Philippines, was in New York for several days this week on a leave, after which he will go to Fort Wright, N.Y., for the present.

Lieut. Col. John W. Heard, A.G., Southern Department, on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was among those who recently attended the ceremonies of presentation of a silver service to the U.S. battleship Texas at Galveston.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear were dinner hosts at their quarters at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Nov. 20, when their guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Frank T. Foxwell, Paymr. and Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Laird and Civil Engr. Carl E. Bostrom.

Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Dalton went up from Washington to attend the Army-Navy game and are week-end guests of Mr. J. G. M. Whitaker in Philadelphia. Captain Dalton has recently returned from a three months' tour of duty in Europe in connection with relief work.

Lieuts. John Wilkes Rankin and Alan G. Kirk, U.S.N., who has recently returned from three years' service in China, and Mr. Ralph Rankin, of New York city, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, of No. 195 Lorraine avenue, Montclair, N.J., Nov. 21.

Mrs. Friedell, wife of Ensign D. J. Friedell, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss Betty Selden Friedell, are visiting Mrs. Friedell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, in Upper Montclair, N.J. They expect to return about Dec. 15 to Colon, Canal Zone. Ensign Friedell is in command of the U.S.S. C-1.

The youngest daughter of Major George A. Ames, U.S.A., Dixie Rucker, is one of the latest addition to the theatrical world. Recently she has been seen in the films of the Essanay Film Company of Chicago, taking a successful part in the "Crimson Wing" and sundry other plays. "She shows a delightful naturalness and much talent in her work," writes a correspondent.

Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Kuhn, U.S.A., who has been assigned to observation duty with the German army, will remain at their quarters at the Washington Barracks during Colonel Kuhn's absence, and will be at home as usual Thursdays after Jan. 1. Mrs. Kuhn will go to Philadelphia Saturday for the Army-Navy game.

The U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was well represented at the annual meeting of the Kansas Commission of Charity and Correction at Lawrence, Kas., Nov. 20. Dean Blackmar, University of Kansas, member of Kansas Prison Commission, entertained the Army officers at luncheon. Those present were Capt. H. S. Kerrick, C.A.C., executive officer; Chaplain G. R. Waring, Capt. Edgar King, M.C., alixist, 1st Lieutenants Stahl and Scott, U.S. Inf., and Mr. Stanley Wyde, of New York city.

Paymr. and Mrs. W. C. Fite have taken an apartment at The Montana in Washington.

Mrs. Floyd, wife of Lieut. C. S. Floyd, U.S.A., and infant son are spending the winter at 1816 H street, Washington, D.C.

A picture of Mrs. Robert U. Patterson, wife of Major Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Post for Nov. 24.

Mrs. William J. Barden, who recently returned from England, is visiting in Baltimore before joining Major Barden, U.S.A., in Washington.

Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art., has joined his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, at the Hotel Gordon in Washington.

A son, who has been named Charles Sherman Hoyt, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Hoyt, 1st U.S. Cav., at West Point, N.Y., on Nov. 11.

Mrs. C. G. Sawtelle, jr., widow of Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, 8th U.S. Cav., has taken a studio apartment for the winter at the Toronto, Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury are guests of the latter's parents, Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood, at their quarters at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Charles S. Sperry, widow of Rear Admiral Sperry, U.S.N., left Washington last week to join her son, Mr. Charles Sperry, at Boulder, Colo.

Paymr. and Mrs. William B. Rogers, U.S.N., have been in New York this week at the Hotel Astor; also Engineer-in-Chief R. S. Griffin and Lieut. A. C. Read, U.S.N.

Asst. Dental Surg. C. M. Gearhart, D.R.C., who recently arrived in Washington for duty and Mrs. Gearhart have taken an apartment at the Rochambeau for the winter.

Major and Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andresen, who occupied an apartment at the Ontario in Washington last season, are now settled in their quarters at the Marine Barracks, D.C.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons, wife of Captain Gibbons, U.S. N., retired, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Richard Ely, in Washington, after spending the autumn at Virginia Hot Springs.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Worrall R. Carter, U.S.N., on Nov. 24, at 310 Convent avenue, New York city. Lieutenant Carter is taking the course at Columbia University.

Mrs. W. W. Old, of Norfolk, Va., is spending two weeks with her son and daughter-in-law, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., at their quarters at the naval hospital, D.C.

The Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas and Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., were among those entertaining at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Nov. 18.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover have sent out cards for a large reception on Nov. 30, where they will present their youngest daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover, to Washington society.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight was dinner host at his quarters at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., on Nov. 22, when his guests were members of the naval colony stationed at Newport.

Major and Mrs. Ralph B. Lister were dinner hosts at the Army and Navy Club in Washington recently, entertaining in honor of the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, jr., have as their guest Mrs. Alexander Sharp at their bungalow in Coronado. Lieutenant Sharp is at present doing duty with the torpedo fleet in Pacific waters.

Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., retired, was re-elected president of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the District of Columbia at a meeting held in Washington on Nov. 23.

Mrs. W. L. Reed, of the 10th Infantry, who has been visiting her sister, Miss Blackford, at 2031 P street, Washington, D.C., leaves to-morrow with her children to join Captain Reed at his new station in Newark, N.J.

Miss Eliza Moulton, whose will was filed at New Rochelle, N.Y., on Nov. 18, was known as "The Angel of David's Island," where she spent most of her time nursing and comforting wounded and sick soldiers during the Civil War.

Miss Judge, who is spending the winter in Washington with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., at their home on K street, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis in New York last week.

Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of the late Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., whose marriage to Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, U.S.A., will take place on Dec. 1, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Miss Marjorie Aleshire in Washington last week.

Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., Miss Mott, Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. James B. Aleshire, and Miss Mary Sheridan were among those in the audience at Mme. Schumann-Heink's recital given at the National Theater in Washington on Nov. 20.

Many Navy people have been staying at the Mansion House in Brooklyn, N.Y., and many from the navy yard also have attended the Saturday evening dances there. At a recent hop among those noted were Paymr. Richard H. Johnston, U.S.N., Mrs. Johnston, Paymr. S. H. Knowles, U.S.N., Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. C. A. Blakely, U.S.N., Mrs. Blakely, Comdr. Henry Morrell, U.S.N., Rear Admiral John Porter Merrell, U.S.N., Lieut. H. M. Cooley, U.S.N., Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. S. H. Lawton, Lieut. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., Mrs. Kelly, Paymr. Fred W. Holt, U.S.N., Surg. and Mrs. C. E. Treibly, U.S.N., Surg. and Mrs. L. W. McGuire, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of the Fusilier Veterans' Association of New Hampshire at Manchester on Nov. 20, and addressed the Amoskeag Veterans after the smoke talk. His topic was along the lines so recently advocated by Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Generals Wood and Wotherspoon, viz., what the permanent military and naval establishments of the United States need. General Reade during his interesting talk said that war was a science, and the country which made of it a science had the best chance to win in a long struggle. It takes a long time to prepare the soldier, but the emergency for which he will be used comes like an avalanche. The preparation of a soldier is justified, even though it takes years to train a body of men who may be used but a few times. In closing he said: "The only difference between laughter and slaughter is the letter 's'. But how widely different they are in their significance. And the differentiation represents the difference between peace and war. Soldiers are not the cause of war; they are the correctives."

Miss Dasha Allen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, is visiting in Asheville, N.C.

Mrs. Guiler, wife of Ensign Robert P. Guiler, U.S.N., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Pilson, in Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. H. G. Fuller, M.R.C., and Mrs. Fuller, who recently arrived in Washington are at 1884 Columbia Road for the winter.

Miss Adeline Pendleton, daughter of Col. E. P. Pendleton, U.S.A., will make her debut at a large reception in Washington on Dec. 10.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. E. Gelm and Mrs. E. H. Cook have leased the residence at 1825 Wyoming avenue, Washington, for the season.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey have reopened their apartment at the Wyoming, Washington, where Miss Juanita Humphrey joined them this week after a series of visits.

Col. Henry T. Allen and Capt. William Mitchell, U.S.A., are on the committee in charge of hunting by members of the Riding and Hunt Club of Washington. The first drag hunt of the season was held on Nov. 21.

Mrs. Mustin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. North Carolina, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, at the Marine Barracks, D.C.

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, U.S. A., is the local head of the Washington Branch of the Belgian Relief Society, for which a number of society women meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Wallace every Friday afternoon, to sew.

The Washington Post of Nov. 22 publishes a picture of Mrs. Roscoe Carlisle Bulmer, wife of Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., who is spending the winter in Washington with her mother, Mrs. Charles Poor, at her residence on Twenty-first street.

Mrs. William Haywood entertained informally at dinner in honor of Mrs. Chester Barnett, wife of Lieutenant Barnett, U.S.N., in Washington last week. Mrs. Barnett will be matron of honor at the marriage of Miss Doris Haywood and Dr. Howard Hume, on Dec. 2.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Tomb gave a dinner at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on Nov. 19. Their guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell, Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Sparrow and Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison E. Knauss.

Miss Helen Ernst, daughter of Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U.S.A., has organized a society of many units in aid of the British soldiers in field and hospital. The garments and hospital supplies made by the women associated with Miss Ernst will be sent direct to the office in London and distributed from there.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., will leave for Italy in the near future to join her daughter, Mme. Filippo Camperio, and her children, at their estate Santa, near Milan, Italy. Lieutenant Commander Camperio, of the Italian navy, who resigned several years ago, has been called back and again placed on active sea duty.

Among those entertaining at dinner Nov. 25 at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, prior to the mid-week dance were Dr. and Mrs. Breckinridge Bayne, Comdr. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Maus, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Watson, Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin.

In the audience at the first concert of the season given by the Philharmonic Society of New York at the National Theater in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 21, were the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison; Major Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Col. and Mrs. Charles L. McCauley, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews and Mrs. George Converse.

Lieut. Chauncey E. Pugh, U.S.N., who was in New York for a few days last week en route to Galveston, Texas, where he is to have charge of the Hydrographic Office, was one of the passengers on the Comal, leaving New York for that port on Nov. 19, when she collided with the 26,000-ton Baltic, of the White Star Line, while passing through Ambrose Channel. The passengers of the Comal were afterward sent to their various destinations by rail.

Dr. W. E. Ecker, Surg. R. F. Sheehan, U.S.N., to Capt. T. D. Woodson, U.S.M.C., were hosts at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington last week, preceding the Thursday night dance. Their guests included Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., Miss Mary Lord Andrews, Miss Pocahontas Butler, and Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. G. R. Clark, U.S.N., all debutantes of this season; Miss Gwendolyn Denys, Miss Nathalie Driggs, daughter of the late Comdr. William H. Driggs, U.S.N., Miss Sheehan, Miss Elizabeth Hyman, Capt. William T. Merry, U.S.A., Paymr. Montrose Adey, U.S.N., Dr. F. M. Harrison and P.A. Paymr. William G. Neill, U.S.N. Dr. and Mrs. Sheehan chaperoned the party.

The twenty-third fall dinner of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held at the Van Ness House, Burlington, Nov. 17. It was preceded by a reception and a meeting. At the meeting five applications for membership were acted on favorably, as follows: Col. William J. Nicholson, Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, Lieut. Edwin V. Sumner and Lieut. Malcolm W. Nicholson, all of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and all as companions of the first class by inheritance from deceased officers or companions; Stephen P. Jocelyn, jr., of Burlington, as a companion of the second class. At the reception in the parlors of the Van Ness House several of the commissioned officers of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, their wives and a number of Burlington people were present. In the receiving line were Gen. Crosby P. Miller, the commander, and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholson, Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav., the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, of Dorchester, Mass., chaplain of the Massachusetts Commandery, Mayor J. E. Burke and Miss Anna Burke. The guests were presented by Gen. T. S. Peck. Among the speakers at the banquet were General Miller, Colonel Nicholson, Commodore A. V. Wadhams, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A., and Gen. T. S. Peck. Commodore Wadhams spoke of the necessity of a well equipped Army and Navy of proper size for the United States, and amused his listeners by giving the commands as used by the captain of a sailing vessel directing the movements of his men while bringing his ship about. Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman spoke of the implements and tactics of modern warfare as exemplified by the war now being waged in Europe on the field upon which battles have been waged since the time of Caesar, fifty-seven years before the time of Christ.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke arrived at the Shoreham in Washington on Nov. 24.

Asst. Dental Surg. C. C. Galloway, D.R.C., and Mrs. Galloway are at 926 Farragut square, Washington, D.C.

A son, Stephen St. John Malven, was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry H. Malven, jr., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., Nov. 25.

Ensign and Mrs. James Carey Jones have returned to Washington from their wedding trip and are at their residence on Lexington place.

Miss Katharine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., is the guest of Miss Phoebe Adams in Philadelphia for over the Army and Navy game.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., have taken an apartment at the Kalorama, 1816 Kalorama road, Washington, D.C., for this season.

Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of Capt. R. C. Bryan, U.S.N., is spending two weeks visiting in Philadelphia, Pa., where she will attend the Army and Navy game.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison spent Thanksgiving at Atlantic City, N.J., and will attend the Army and Navy game in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Miss Marguerite Caperton, daughter of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., who is the guest of her cousin, Miss Valerie Padelford, in Washington, was her guest of honor at a dinner and theater party last week.

After the summer in Switzerland, Mrs. Fannie Daywalt and Miss Elizabeth Daywalt are visiting Capt. and Mrs. William H. Moncrief in Washington. They will be in New York during the holidays, returning to their California home in January via the Panama Canal.

A meeting of District of Columbia Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, Dec. 2, 1914. An original paper entitled "A Glimpse of Sherman Fifty Years Ago," will be read by the author, Companion Brevet Brig. Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, U.S.V.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the guest of honor of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War, at his beautiful home at West Hills, near Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., Nov. 26. There was a gathering of townspeople at a series of games and a drag hunt in the afternoon. Mr. Stimson provided soft drinks, sandwiches, cigars and other goodies for all those who were on hand, following a custom of years.

Among recent arrivals at the Hotel Astor, New York, were Capt. A. M. Patch, James S. Fox and J. L. Schley, Lieuts. Robert E. M. Goolrick and L. J. Ahern, U.S.A.; Naval Constr. and Mrs. John H. Walsh and Surg. H. F. Strine, U.S.N., and Lieut. P. H. Brereton, U.S.R.C.S. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Lansing, U.S.A., were among recent arrivals at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. In domestic affairs will be obtained by this method.

Ensign W. A. Edwards, U.S.N., who entered the U.S. Navy Aviation Corps in July, 1914, was recently detached from that body owing to his having sustained severe eye strains. He has been ordered to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company in connection with the building of the torpedo-boat destroyer Ericsson. This makes the second case of eye failure in the U.S. Naval Aviation Corps within the last year.

Lieut. Troup Miller, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Miller have recently been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton at the Cairo, Washington, D.C. From Washington they went to New York city, where they were guests at the Hotel Astor for a week, returning to Philadelphia in time for the Army and Navy game. While in New York they had as their guest Mrs. Miller's sister, Miss Margaret Coffin, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Harry A. Leonhauser, wife of Major Leonhauser, U.S.A., retired, is president of a new enterprise in Montclair, N.J., which recently opened a co-operative kitchen. Food is to be cooked by electrical appliances at a central station and to be distributed to the members of the association, who now number more than one hundred. It is expected that great economy and efficiency.

The will of the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., was filed for probate in the Superior Court at Los Angeles, Cal., on Nov. 25. The estate is valued at \$1,250, according to the papers left to Mrs. Annie Rockwell Chaffee, the widow. The property consists of some stock in an insurance company and twenty acres of land in Kansas, the value of which is declared in the petition for probate accompanying the will to be indefinite, but not of very great value.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Townsend Benton Frémont Nov. 5, 1914; great-granddaughter of the late Major Gen. John C. Frémont ("The Pathfinder") and of the late Hon. John Drake Townsend, lawyer and legislator, of New York city; and great-granddaughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton ("Old Bullion"), of Missouri; and granddaughter of Mrs. Frank Thomas Woodbury, wife of Major Frank Thomas Woodbury, U.S.A.

Capt. George Vidmer, 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Vidmer will sail from New York on Dec. 5 to spend a few months' leave in the South before joining Captain Vidmer's regiment in El Paso, Texas. Captain Vidmer by the "Manchu" law is relieved from duty as adjutant of the Military academy Dec. 3. Miss Eleanor Vidmer will remain for several weeks visiting friends at West Point and in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's young son, Richards, will remain at school at St. Luke's, just out of Philadelphia.

Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wiley, was presented to society in Washington Nov. 24 at a tea dance at Rauscher's. Assisting the hostess were Miss Dorothy Drake, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Flores Howard, Miss Lillian Hendricks, Miss Maxwell Durant Church and Miss Dorothy Taylor, of New York, a house guest of the debutante. At the tea table were Mrs. Henry B. Wilson and Mrs. Herman F. Oberteuffer, of Philadelphia, at one end, and Mrs. William P. Cronan and Mrs. William C. Watts at the other. Miss Wiley will go to Philadelphia for Thanksgiving, and to remain over for the Army-Navy game.

The first luncheon for the season of 1914-1915 was given this week by the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War at the Machinery Club, No. 50 Church street, New York city. Brig. Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, commander, acted as toastmaster. There were present Capt. Charles W. Newton, commander-in-chief of the order; Rear Admirals Charles D. Sigsbee and P. F. Harrington, U.S.N.; Lieut. Charles S. Braddock, jr., Dr. Peter McGill, Lieut. L. L. Bernier and Asst. Engr. William E. Dickey, who with the late Comdr. Walter J. Sears served on the U.S.S. Resolute in the engagement at Santiago; Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N., Comdr. E. McClure Peters, Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Capt. Russell Raynor, Lieut. Col. J. B. Byrne, Majors Frank Keck, W. Tyson Romaine, Clarence W. Smith and

Samuel T. Armstrong, Capt. Charles Curie, John T. Hilton, Homer C. Croscup, State Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist and others. Among the speakers were Admiral Sigsbee, who entertained the company with many amusing stories of Navy life; Colonel Wainwright, who spoke on an adequate national defense; Captain Newton, whose subject was the good of the order; Colonel Hardin; and Lieutenant Braddock, who read a most interesting paper on the part the U.S.S. Resolute took in the naval engagement before Santiago, which was full of inside information concerning the battle and the management of the Spanish seamen who were taken on board the Resolute as prisoners.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at an elaborately appointed luncheon given by Mrs. Theodore J. Baldwin, jr., wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., in Washington on Nov. 20. Invited to meet Mrs. Bell were Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, Mrs. Frank Beatty, Mrs. Henry P. McCain, Miss McCormick, Mrs. Remy Schwerin, of Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. William Haywood, Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson, Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Philip Hill, Mrs. William Corcoran Hill, Mrs. James B. Aleshire, Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb and Mrs. Samuel D. Rockenbach.

Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., and staff and other officers of the regiment entertained Capt. John B. W. Corey, Field Art., U.S.A., at dinner at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, on Nov. 24. Captain Corey, who has been on duty with the Field Artillery of New York and has rendered excellent service, will soon return to a regiment in the Army. Colonel Rogers and the officers of his command desired to express their esteem of Captain Corey by a dinner in his honor. A feature of the dinner was the realistic table decorations, which included a battery, men and horses fully equipped, in miniature, with observation station, telescope, range finder and telephone communication complete, going into action at one end of the table against a much superior force of advancing infantry and cavalry from the opposite end. Officers from Binghamton and Syracuse were among those who attended.

Capt. Matt H. Signor, U.S.N., retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1914. He was born in Illinois Dec. 14, 1870, and was appointed in the Navy May 21, 1886. He was retired June 30, 1910, at his own request. He had a sea service of fifteen years and one month and shore duty of nine years and ten months.

Urging the installation of wireless on all merchant vessels, the United Service Gazette says: "If ships in the act of being captured could only pump a little information into the ether with their wireless before they were actually boarded, or forbidden to do it by their captors, this information would probably find its way, direct or through another out-of-sight merchantman, to a cruiser, to whom it would be most useful. If the latitude and longitude and other brief details were also pumped out, to put the information beyond question and avoid bogey calls, a great deal of help could be given by merchant ships with a wireless outfit on board."

ARMY FOOTBALL BOXHOLDERS.

The assignment of boxes on the Army side at the Army-Navy football game at Franklin Field on Nov. 28 was announced at West Point on Nov. 21, as follows:

- 1—Col. H. F. Hodges, C.E., U.S.A.
- 2—Mr. Bartell Sweeney.
- 3—Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, and S. C. Neale.
- 4—C. H. Hamilton, formerly A.G., State of New York.
- 5—Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Huston, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield.
- 6—The Attorney General of the U.S., Mr. McReynolds, and U.S. Senator James O'Gorman, of New York.
- 7—Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engrs., U.S.A.
- 8—Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., U.S.A., and Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, former Chief of Staff, U.S.A.
- 9—T. E. Murphy, Philadelphia.
- 10—John D. Archbold and Clarence R. Agnew.
- 11—Hon. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House.
- 12—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding Department of East.
- 13—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.
- 14—The President of the United States.
- 15—Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., Superintendent U.S. M.A.
- 16—Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison.
- 17—Edward B. Cassatt.
- 18—Major Gen. John R. Brooke and Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, U.S.A., retired.
- 19—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of Division of Militia Affairs, and Brig. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Q.M.G., U.S.A.
- 20—R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner, New York, and H. H. Landon.
- 21—Hon. John Hay, Chairman House Military Affairs Committee, and Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The A.G., U.S.A.
- 22—Edwin Gould, New York, and Lieut. Col. André W. Brewster, U.S.A.
- 23—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and George C. Boldt.
- 24—Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A.
- 25—E. E. Olcott, President Hudson River Day Line Steamers, and W. M. Dykeman, of New York.
- 26—Harry F. Hempstead, President New York National League Baseball Club.
- 27—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.
- 28—William Necker, — Miller.
- 29—R. A. Miller.
- 30—Major E. D. Anderson, U.S.A., and Charles A. Bliss.
- 31—Parker Bentley, N.G.N.Y., and Brig. Charles C. Hood, U.S.A.
- 32—John Stearns.
- 33—Jacob Lieber.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, under date of Nov. 16, 1914, announces the following: Sweaters are not authorized for issue to the Organized Militia.

A whistle of a tone different from that issued to non-commissioned officers and musicians has been adopted for use of officers.

"Seventy Problems, Infantry Tactics," Morrison, has been added to the list of military publications given in Sec. 2, Par. 1, Bulletin No. 3, War Dept., 1912, as amended, and is available for issue to the Organized Militia on requisition as a charge against funds allotted to the states under Sec. 1661, Rev. Stat.

The scheme for gallery competitions adopted by the state of Tennessee is considered a good one, is accomplishing the desired results, and is published by General Mills as a suggestion to other states interested in this important subject. We omit the published scheme.

"Notes of the War," which usually appear on this page, will be found on page 404; "Progress of the War in Europe" on page 403.

MECHANICAL TRACTION IN WAR.

From the London Times.

According to statements made with official authority some fifteen months ago, Germany was expected to need on mobilization about 2,000 motor-wagon units, each unit being a four-ton lorry tractor hauling a two-ton trailer; France about 5,000 three-ton lorries, and England—for her small expeditionary force—1,000 motor-wagons of the subsidy type, or as near thereto as possible. These may seem large figures, but the immense size of the armies now operating has doubtless since made necessary the provision of a total number of vehicles much in excess of this estimate. It is, indeed, estimated that the British force alone is adding to its number at the rate of at least 100 a week. In this war the internal combustion engine is being worked hard—in the air, on and under the sea, and on the surface of the land.

In such arduous work the mortality among the vehicles is heavy, more especially in the case of the German army, which uses a heavier vehicle than is thought advisable elsewhere. The German unit of four-ton lorry tractor with two-ton trailer weighs, when fully laden, about thirteen tons—a load heavy to draw on muddy roads cut about by hard service, and dangerous for the smaller bridges and culverts. The difficulty of using such heavy vehicles must grow as the winter comes on, especially in operations on the Russian frontier, where they can scarcely prove otherwise than entirely useless.

A motor wagon, capable of carrying a net load of three tons, will probably weigh when fully laden not less than six and three-quarter tons, and of this at least four tons if not five will come on the rear axle. It is necessary, in fact, to expect axle loads of five tons. Any road to be capable of taking ordinary motor traffic must be able to stand such a load; even heavier axle loads are supportable, provided the wheels and tires are suitably chosen, but at this point a further factor comes in—viz., the ability of bridges and culverts to carry vehicles of this weight.

In order to enable very heavy vehicles to travel at all on really soft ground it is necessary for them to carry their own track with them. In "caterpillar" tractors, as one class of these vehicles is called, a long band of flat jointed blocks runs around each lateral pair of road wheels; the blocks lie on the ground and the wheels run along a steel race on the inner sides of the blocks. In this way a very large bearing surface is obtainable, but as few of such vehicles have been built there is little experience available as to their durability under the heavy conditions in which they are designed to operate.

The German wagons have been experimented with for all sorts of heavy military work. A simpler way of employing the same principle is the use of what are known as "girdle" plates. These are flat plates of wood or metal girdling each individual road wheel; they were employed on the Boydell traction engine so long ago as the Crimean war, and are now used on some of the heavier German field guns; thus the 11.2-inch Krupp siege howitzer firing a shell of 760 pounds is described as being mounted on wheels six feet in diameter, having girdle plates attached, so giving a large bearing surface on the ground for the heavy load of seven and one-half tons which each wheel has to carry when the gun is in the firing position.

The 16-inch German siege howitzer, of which so much has been heard, is stated on good authority to weigh no less than twenty tons, exclusive of its cradle, carriage, etc. Now a load of this weight laden on a road vehicle could scarcely with the vehicle weigh less than thirty tons, and it is difficult to imagine any such load being taken far by road, not so much because of the smashing of the road foundations (which might perhaps be avoided by the extensive use of the methods above mentioned) as because of the risk of breakage of bridges and culverts. Railway bridges and culverts are able easily to deal with loads far greater than these, and to any point which railways reach there should be little difficulty in carrying these guns; but on roads in general this seems out of the question. But such efforts have probably been made, and later on, when the history of what has been done with motor transport in this war comes to be written, it will be specially interesting to see to what extent they met with success.

GERMAN SHELL FIRE.

An official whose duties continually call him to the firing line thus describes his experience with shell firing, as reported in the New York Tribune: "The man who tells you he can hear a screaming shell pass ten yards above his head for the first time without turning pale and ducking is not a brave man; he's a liar. A man, one of the hold-up sort, shot at me on Franklin street, in Chicago about fifteen years ago. I ran. A thousand Germans shot at me a few weeks ago—I found out since there were less than ten—I didn't wait to turn my motor car, but put down the accelerator and went full speed backward. This morning a 120-millimeter (about 5-inch) shell went whistling over my cowardly head and I ducked * * * under my car, beside which I had been standing. This afternoon a half-dozen more whizzed overhead, and again my chin and chest met, but I stood my ground. Am getting used to it. Every one does, they say. After a few days one even fails to hear the warning whizz of the big ones—5, 6, or 8-inch boys—or the long drawn scream of the smaller fellows.

"German shells are badly loaded, thirty per cent. of them failing to explode, and the danger of these after a battle is such that peasants in the neighborhood have received orders not to plough the land or gather hay until the artillery engineers have inspected every square yard of the ground.

"When fifteen or twenty of the enemy's batteries get going at once, such as occurred at Liège, Charleroi, Namur, Antwerp, Maubeuge, Roye, Rheims and nearer Paris, at Soissons, then, although hardened soldiers fail to notice the screeching and whistling of the shells in the air, the noise of the explosions and perturbation of the air affect them as it does the newest recruit. During the last battle in the neighborhood of the Belgian frontier the army doctors passed down the trenches, giving each man cotton wadding to stuff his ears. The number of temporarily deaf is amazing, and the orders are often given by means of a shrill whistle.

"Unlike those of the French, the German shells kill or wound only when they or the hundreds of pieces of steel and bullets into which they divide strike. Still, men untouched twenty-five yards away from an explod-

ing shell are knocked over and often stunned. I saw one whose coat had been almost entirely torn from his back by the force of an exploding shell 100 feet away. He was unhurt.

"The 420-millimeter mortar is the John L. Sullivan of the present war. Big, husky, formidable, if its punch lands you're a dead man; but it is slow, and while it is figuring where it will place its blow wiry, alert 'Jim' Corbett—under the circumstances, the French 3-inch gun—smashes him once, twice, three times just above the belt, and John L. is knocked out. In the opinion of all military authorities, French included, not a fortified town, fortress or protective work of any sort or description can exist any length of time under the fire of these German monsters. It is said their number is very limited, only eight having been seen in Belgium; nevertheless, a few are sufficient for any work they may be called upon to do. At long distance shooting—ten or twelve and even fifteen miles—when plenty of time can be devoted to range-finding, these mastodons are wonderfully effective. Closer, they are at the mercy of the French and British artillery, and, as has once been the case, at the mercy of a bayonet charge.

"One thing has been amply proven—if all the engineering skill of Krupp has been devoted to the birth of these huge mortars, less care has been used in the manufacturing of the shells used by them. At Maubeuge only one out of three exploded. The others made holes through five feet of concrete, but caused very little damage. The mortars, mounted, weigh about 16,000 pounds. Each shell weighs nearly half a ton, and the German government loses \$6,000 every time one fails to explode."

WAR CORRESPONDENTS OF OLDEN TIMES.

The "war correspondents" of the present conflict who are kept far from the firing line by the refusal of the armies to permit their presence may thank their stars that their fate is to catch the news of the war from stray sources such as returned soldiers, or prisoners, or from civilians rather than to have to suffer the privations which correspondents of the earlier wars had to undergo. While the old-time correspondents had many narrow escapes, the "summit of all the hairbreadth dangers of a correspondent," it has been said, was that which befell Archibald Forbes, the famous London correspondent, during the battles between the Communists and the government forces for the possession of Paris after the Franco-Prussian war. The incident is unique in that Forbes was captured by the opposing forces with only a few minutes between each capture, and if he had fired one shot to save his life on the first occasion he would have lost his life on the second. Forbes found himself inside an extraordinary triangle of barricades.

The peculiarity of these barricades consisted in this, that each barricade could be either enfiladed or taken in reverse by fire directed against the others so that the defenders were exposing themselves to fire from flank and rear as well as from front. Up came the Commune officer in charge and ordered Forbes to pick up the musket of a man that had just been killed and aid in the defense of the barricades. The correspondent refused, affirming himself a foreigner and a neutral. The officer instantly ordered that he make his choice between obedience and execution. The press man laughed, having no idea that the Communist was serious. But the officer merely called to four of his command. Forbes was stood up against a church wall and the four paced off the distance and constituted themselves the firing party. Just in the nick of time a rush of the government troops over the barricade took place. The defenders precipitately withdrew. But the Regulars in a twinkling seized Forbes who had been glad indeed to get away from the Communards. The weapon was in his hands. Clearly he was one of the defenders of the barricade. The bewildered correspondent was again stuck up against the church wall. He had escaped shooting at the hands of the Communists apparently only to be shot by the Government forces. He protested with all his might. The "people in the red breeches" were about to end his career when he saw a superior officer and appealed to him. The officer inspected his thumb and forefinger. They were clean. The rifle then in use always threw a spit of black powder on to the hand from the breech for every shot fired. These stains were the brand of the Communard. Forbes was free.

This is the story related in the book, "Famous War Correspondents," by F. Lauriston Bullard, and published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, but the inquisitive reader may ask how Forbes came to have the rifle in his hand after he had been stood up against the wall to be shot by the Communists, unless it was the custom in those hasty executions to send a man to his death with a rifle in his hands. Suppose the victim had chosen to take a pot shot at the firing party just before the volley was fired. Perhaps then there might have been no volley. But by that time Forbes had become used to exciting experiences. He witnessed the review of the German troops after their entrance into Paris on March 1, 1871, and in the Champs Elysees he was addressed by the Crown Prince of Saxony at the head of his staff. The incident was noticed and a party of Frenchmen attacked him the moment he left the protection of the German troops. The police rescued him at the point of the bayonet. But half of his great overcoat was torn from him and with it had gone his notebook.

That meant the loss of two columns of press "copy." In a jiffy the tragedy became comedy. Into the police station rushed a citizen with the missing notebook, calling loudly that here was evidence that the reporter was a spy. Said Forbes afterwards: "His face was a study when in my gladness I offered him a reward." In later years Forbes made this comment on the offer of the London Daily News which started him on his career as a war correspondent: "It is possible that had I declined I might be a happier man to-day. I might be a halberdier than I am at forty-five, my nerve gone and my physical energy but a memory. Yet the recompense! To have lived ten lives in as many short years; to have held once more and again in the hollow of my hand the exclusive power to thrill the nations; to have looked into the very heart of the turning points of nations and dynasties! What joy equal to the thrilling sense of personal force, as one galloped from the battlefield with tidings which people awaited hungrily or tremblingly." What a difference between the correspondent's life in those days and the existence they lead now with continual battling to evade the censor. Other famous correspondents whose experiences are described in this volume are Sir William Howard Russell, whose account of the first battle of Bull Run gave him great fame; MacGahan, Millet, Villiers, Burleigh, O'Donovan, and others including Whitelaw Reid, former Ambassador to Great Britain from the United States and successor to Hor-

ace Greeley as editor of the New York Tribune. A picture of the subject accompanies each sketch.

INJURIES FROM EXPLOSIVE SHELLS.

The Military Surgeon publishes these extracts from an article on "Eleven Months of War Surgery in Bulgaria," by O. Laurent:

The maximum of action is obtained by shells bursting at ten to twenty meters above the troops fired at. As they lose their speed much more quickly than rifle bullets, it is easy for the soldier to get shelter when the shell bursts at some distance; any slight obstacle will serve to protect him, an infantry knapsack, a shovel placed over his head, or a little earth. He often laughs at shrapnel; he often finds bits of shrapnel in his cap or in his clothes, but he never finds rifle bullets there. The first degree of shrapnel injury is contusion, which occurs in half the cases; if its speed is greater, it penetrates; the orifice is circular, gaping, with dimensions larger than those of the bullet; at the maximum speed it is perforating. Contusions, penetration and perforation are found in bones as well as in soft parts. Delorme mentions the following characteristics: Absence of explosive lesions, of those great funnel-shaped injuries with large lacerated bases, observed in bullet wounds up to 400 meters; the frequent presence of the projectile in the wound and frequent infection.

We have almost never found bits of clothing in the wounds. Infection is frequent in injuries from shrapnel, about forty per cent., but there is less difficulty in controlling it than in that from bullets. We have seen all varieties of lesions from insignificant multiple contusions to fracture, extensive loss of substance and crushing of the limb, for it must not be forgotten that shrapnel may also burst on the ground like a shell, and then it no longer acts as a bullet, but by its explosive force.

I have said above that the number of those wounded by shrapnel was only one-fifth.

Large fragments, weighing ten and even 100 grammes, cause large torn and bleeding wounds, even breaking bones, and they may remain in the wounds; smaller fragments, of course, are less destructive. The cases of limbs destroyed by shells are too numerous to mention.

We have seen a large number of cases of spinal and cerebro-spinal concussion by the explosion of shells and shrapnel.

The transportation of patients with fractures of the thigh and pelvis is often a complicated matter. All those who are wounded in the abdomen fall on the spot; their transportation is also difficult.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SUBMARINES.

Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake submarine, writes in the New York Sun that the recent sinking of the British dreadnought Audacious by the explosion of a Whitehead torpedo fired from a submarine confirms his opinion that no surface vessel can withstand the attack of a Whitehead torpedo or mine. It also proves, he says, that the maintenance of a close blockade of one country's ports by another is impossible, and that it will be impossible for England or any other country longer to claim to be "mistress of the seas," because submarine boats are rapidly being developed with sufficient radius of action to attack battleships on the high seas. Our latest boats of about the same size as the German submarines, Mr. Lake adds, "have a radius of action of over 5,000 miles at a speed of eleven knots. A vessel of this type would be able to steam from any of the German ports and take up a position off any harbor or base on the English Channel or on the west coast of England or Scotland. If these vessels are fitted with anchors so they could remain at anchor in a buoyant condition, or with cushioned bottom wheels so they can lie at rest or navigate on the bottom they could have reached Lough Swilly and have remained on station for a month at a time if necessary, awaiting opportunity to get within sufficient close range to fire their torpedoes.

"I learned," continued Mr. Lake, "several months before war was declared that Krupp had a large number of Diesel engines under construction (over sixty), some of them of large size. This would indicate that thirty or more submarines were then rapidly nearing completion. The only thing England can do is to fit her own submarines with bottom wheels, anchor weights and mine detectors and evading apparatus and make good Winston Churchill's threat to dig the Germans out or keep off the German harbors and keep their capital ish dreadnought Audacious by the explosion of abgkq ago at the time I submitted plans of the first cruiser type of submarine, told me that they (the Germans) were more interested in boats for offensive purposes against a foreign country than they were in the defensive class. At that time the failure to get a satisfactory engine prevented the construction of such large vessels, but that difficulty is being rapidly overcome and I expect within the next two years we will be able to build submarines equaling or exceeding battleship speed and radius of action."

CAPTAIN HILL, U.S.M.C., MISQUOTED.

In a Washington paper on Nov. 23 appeared a despatch from Boston, Mass., quoting Capt. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C., as discussing the probable situation at Vera Cruz after the city's evacuation by U.S. forces. Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant, U.S.M.C., telegraphed to Captain Hill asking whether he had been correctly quoted. The following telegram from Captain Hill in reply was given out by the Navy Department on Nov. 24: "Am incorrectly quoted in despatch referred to. Have never been interviewed by any newspaper man. Quotation made from memory of conversation held with personal friend of my father and exaggerated to best of my recollection. I said in substance as follows: 'There may be disorder in Vera Cruz when troops leave. There is some valuable property in custom house and a good deal of money will be left there. The Carranzistas had quarrel with civil police in Mexico City; killed about 150. Humorous incident was looting of Huerta's house by soldiers. Later found out that Huerta had sold house to government when Constitutionalists left Mexico City. They expressed satisfaction at going on active duty by shooting at electric light wires. Villa is popular leader. Angeles his best general. Carranza has never taken active part in battle. There is report that Angeles may be President, Villa his Secretary of War.' All of this information was public news and appeared at different times in Mexican and American newspapers. Have never stated that 'there will be burning and looting in Vera Cruz when troops leave.' Letter making report in detail follows."

By mail from Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., on Nov.

25 the Navy Department received further reply from Captain Hill, further confirming the fact that he had not given any statements to any newspaper, nor to his knowledge been interviewed by any newspaper reporter. His only conversation about Mexico was in his own house in the presence of his father, mother and a friend and neighbor. This friend, it appeared later, was dramatic critic of a Boston paper.

CIVILIAN GRADUATES ASK COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The authorities in Washington are very slow in taking the expert advice relative to an increase in the Army and Navy.

The last Army examination for commissions for civilians was held in July, 1913. Heretofore there have been at least two of these examinations a year. Last year more than thirty of the West Point graduates were held over as additional lieutenants until vacancies occurred. The number of West Point graduates has not increased materially in the last two years. What is the matter then?

There are hundreds of young men who had graduated from Class "A" military schools throughout the country with the intention of taking the examination for a commission in the Army. Some of these schools are second to none. Not all aspirants for a commission in the Army can go through West Point. Why in the world is the Government spending money each year (lending equipment, supplying officers, etc.) to give these men a military education and then not use them? Why can't they be commissioned (a certain number) for a year's service at least, and those that qualify retain their commissions?

ALEXANDER WOOD.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Federal building in El Paso, Texas, for the trial of an Army officer who has not been named. Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., is president of the court. Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., will be the judge advocate, and the remainder of the court comprises Col. James M. Arrasmith, Majors Charles S. Farnsworth, George D. Moore, E. A. Lewis, George D. Guyer, Thomas F. Schley, Capt. George W. Moses, F. R. De Funiak, Charles W. Exton, Henry C. Bonycastle and Eldred D. Warfield.

The seventh annual reunion and dinner of the Imperial Order of the Dragon, an order composed of veterans of the China Relief Expedition 1900, will be held Dec. 19, 1914, at Colazzi's, 37 West Twenty-fourth street, New York city. W. C. Manley, secretary and treasurer of the dinner committee, 552 West 163d street, New York city, will be glad to hear from all veterans of China who wish to attend the reunion.

The band of the 30th U.S. Infantry recently received the following flattering notice in the San Francisco Chronicle: "People desirous of listening to good music will be amply rewarded by taking a trip out to the Presidio and hearing the 30th Infantry Band render a program. The writer has been attending concerts at the Presidio for years and has also heard the best bands of Europe perform, but has never before heard a band of twenty-six pieces render an entire symphony more creditably than this band did at the Presidio two weeks ago."

THE ARMY.

S.O., NOV. 24, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Glen F. Jenks, Ord. Dept., is detailed as major in Ordnance Department, to complete period of four years' detail in that department.

Capt. Lucian B. Moody, C.A.C., is detailed as major in Ordnance Department. Major Moody will proceed to Watertown Arsenal and take station.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at call of president thereof at Fort Monroe for examination of captains of Coast Artillery Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. The board is: Majors William R. Smith, James M. Williams and George A. Nugent, C.A.C., Capt. William M. Smart and Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Sick leave three months to Pay Clerk Horace G. Foster, Q.M.C., now a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 12, Western D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 25, to 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Campbell, O.A.C., Fort Casey, Wash. (Nov. 14, Western D.)

Leave one month and twenty-five days, at once, to Capt. John B. Shuman, 14th Inf. (Nov. 13, Western D.)

Leave two months, at once, to Capt. Wilbur A. McDaniel, 14th Inf. (Nov. 17, Western D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Jan. 1, 1915, to Capt. George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (Nov. 13, Western D.)

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 13, Oct. 27, 1914, War Department, make changes in the following paragraphs of the Army Regulations: 49, 159, 466, 733, 734, 824, 1137, 1180, 1405 and 1407.

CIRCULAR 1, NOV. 6, 1914, A.G.O., WAR DEPT.

Amends Cir. 1, War D., Oct. 7, 1912, relating to recruiting for the Army, and publishes new instructions to govern from Nov. 1, 1912.

Applicants for first enlistment must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak, read and write the English language.

No person under eighteen years of age will be enlisted, re-enlisted, or accepted with a view to enlistment, and minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years must not be enlisted, nor accepted with a view to enlistment, without the written consent of the father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian, to the minor's enlistment.

Original enlistments will be confined to persons who are citizens of the United States or of Porto Rico, or who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens of the United States.

A favorable opportunity is afforded for active, intelligent young men of temperate habits, who may enlist as privates and develop the necessary qualifications, to secure promotion to the grade of a non-commissioned officer. Unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age, who are citizens of the United States, who are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, are permitted to compete, by examination, for promotion to rank of second lieutenant.

BULLETIN 50, NOV. 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of October, 1914, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

G.O. 54, NOV. 23, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

G.O. 28, these headquarters, June 16, 1914, announcing the supplementary season for small-arms practice for the target year 1914, is amended so as to announce the season for the 1st Squadron, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., as November.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 1, NOV. 10, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this department:

1. The regular garrison school course in "Tactics" for this school year will consist of conferences on the problems and solutions given in such text-books as "Tactical Principles and Problems" (Hanna), "Studies in Minor Tactics" (Army School of the Line, Gripenkerl's "Letters on Applied Tactics," 8th Edition, and "Seventy Problems" (Col. J. F. Morrison, Infantry); "Technique of Modern Tactics" (Bond and McDonough) is recommended as a book of reference.

2. In studying the texts the student should prepare himself not for recitation, but for conference with his instructor on the subject matter involved in any particular duty's lesson, and he should also be prepared to recite on such portions of the Field Service Regulations and Drill Regulations as relate to the situation under discussion.

3. In assigning subjects for conference the instructor will assign such portions of the Field Service Regulations and Drill Regulations of the particular arm as may be necessary for recitation or reference.

4. "Tactical Principles and Problems, Etc.," is not to be used as a text-book for recitation, but merely as a guide in the instruction, as it is well suited to beginners. Numerous, original tactical exercises should be given during the course, and endeavor made to fix both principle and application in the mind by requiring written solutions to every problem given. The terrain adjacent to the post or camp where this instruction is being held will be used in framing up the situations for these problems, as far as practicable. Not more than two map problems, to be furnished by the War College Division, will constitute the examination.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

W. H. HAY, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 67, NOV. 16, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Many efficiency reports have to be returned for correction and completion, particularly in respect of the requirements of Entry "T," page 16, and Remarks No. 1, page 17, Form No. 429, A.G.O., April 2, 1914.

Question "T," requires an answer, "Yes" or "No," and also requires that commanding officers having under them more than one officer in the same grade and arm shall arrange officers of each particular rank in order of merit.

Paragraph 1 of Remarks, page 17, requires a general estimate of the officer by the reporting officer.

The marksmanship qualification, the exact weight and the height of an officer will be obtained before he leaves his station and entered under the proper headings.

The instructions printed on pages 1, 2 and 17 of the forms have the force of regulations and will be carefully observed by reporting officers.

By command of Major General Murray:

EBEN SWIFT,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 59, AUG. 29, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Publishes instructions from the War Department relating to Coast Artillery personnel, fort commander, quartermaster sergeants and heat and light.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave ten days, upon his relief from duty in Washington, to Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, G.S. (30th Inf.) (Nov. 21, War D.)

Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, G.S. (30th Inf.), upon his relief from duty in Washington will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to await the arrival of the 30th Infantry. (Nov. 21, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Major George W. Martin, A.G., is relieved from detail in A.G. Department, Nov. 20, 1914. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The leave granted Major George W. Martin, A.G., on account of illness, is extended two months. (Nov. 19, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major John S. Winn, I.G., upon arrival at Galveston, Texas, will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty as inspector 2d Division. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Major Ralph H. Van Deman, I.G., will report to the commanding general, 2d Division, for temporary duty as assistant to the inspector of that division, and will also perform the duties of inspector of the Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas. (Nov. 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave ten days to Major Frank H. Lawton, Q.M.C. (Nov. 21, E.D.)

Sick leave four months to Major Salmon F. Dutton, Q.M.C. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John A. Nelson, Q.M.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles A. Stuart, Q.M.C., Fort Strong, Mass., will be sent to the post at Empire, Canal Zone, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 273, War D., Nov. 18, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergts. Charles H. Warrand and Herbert L. Merritt, Q.M.C., is amended to direct that they be sent to Manila on the transport scheduled to leave Jan. 5, 1915. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 265, War D., Nov. 10, 1914, relating to Q.M. Sergt. William H. Mattison, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul Butin, Q.M.C., Douglas, Ariz., will be sent to the El Paso Depot, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Biglow B. Barbee, Q.M.C., El Paso Depot, Texas, will be sent to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Sergt. Herman Swanson, Q.M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., will be sent on transport to leave Dec. 5, 1914, to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Pay Clerk Selden B. Armat, Q.M.C., now on duty in the office of the depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., will proceed to Salem, Mass., and report in person to Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., for temporary duty in connection with the relief of sufferers from the recent fire at that place. (Nov. 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., now in Washington, having completed the duty assigned him, will return to his proper station. Leave ten days to Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 209, Sept. 4, 1914, War D., is so amended as to assign Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., to temporary duty with the 2d Division, with station at Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Capt. John R. Barber, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, to his proper station, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Nov. 5, S.D.)

Leave three months, to apply for an extension of one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Leonard S. Hughes, M.C. (Nov. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Meahan, M.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed via New Orleans, La., to Empire, Canal Zone, and report in person to C.O., 5th Infantry, for duty with that regiment. (Nov. 20, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. James F. Donnelly, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 19, 1914. (Nov. 19, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 18, 1914, to Acting Dental Surg. Dale E. Repp. (Nov. 20, E.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Alvia C. Waller, H.C., Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major William P. Wooten, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington Barracks, D.C., vice Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E., relieved. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Leave two months and sixteen days, effective about Nov. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. David McCoach, Jr., C.E. (Nov. 13, 2d Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Sergt. of Ord. John Maher is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. William Young is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Nov. 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Lonnie M. Powers, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with Co. A, Signal Corps, Militia of Massachusetts. (Nov. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Leave ten days, upon his relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., to Capt. William H. Paine, 2d Cav. (Nov. 19, War D.)

8D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Christy, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (Nov. 5, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the schools. (Nov. 21, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav. (Nov. 20, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. William H. Ashcroft, Troop G, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Nov. 20, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., to Governors Island, N.Y., for appointment and duty as aid on staff of Major General Wood. (Nov. 23, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Second Lieut. Roy O. Henry, 12th Cav., under medical treatment at the post hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will return to proper station, Mercedes, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 9, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave two months, about Nov. 16, 1914, to Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas. (Nov. 3, S.D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Nov. 12, 1914, to 2d Lieut. George P. Nickerson, 14th Cav., Del Rio, Texas. (Nov. 10, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, upon his relief from duty as aid to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Cav. aid. (Nov. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Sergt. Clinton Hayward, Battery C, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with Battery D, Field Artillery, Militia of Pennsylvania, with station at Williamsport, Pa. (Nov. 23, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Nov. 5, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Charles C. Pullis, Field Art., from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia of Minnesota, with station at St. Paul, Minn. (Nov. 20, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Sick leave one month, effective upon relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, to Major William P. Pence, C.A.C. (Nov. 20, E.D.)

Leave three months, about Jan. 1, 1915, to Capt. John O. Steger, C.A.C. (Nov. 21, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, E.D.)

Leave twenty days, about Nov. 29, 1914, to Capt. William R. Doores, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, E.D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Nov. 15, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Cary E. Wilson, C.A.C., Brownsville, Texas. (Oct. 30, S.D.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 10, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C., Brownsville, Texas. (Nov. 6, S.D.)

Leave twenty-one days, to terminate not later than Dec. 29, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, E.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 268, Nov. 13, 1914, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy, C.A.C., is revoked. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay, C.A.C., from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, and will report to the C.O., U.S. mine planter General Edward O. C. Ord, for duty. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is transferred as indicated after his name and will join the company to which transferred: Capt. Arthur L. Keeling from the 94th to the 160th Company; Capt. Leonard T. Waldron from the 160th to the 93d Company; Capt. James L. Long from the 93d to the 34th Company. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur W. Ford, C.A.C., from assignment to the 4th Company, placed on the unassigned list and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty on his staff. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles A. French, C.A.C., from assignment to the 136th Company and will report to C.O. for assignment to a company in his command. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Leave twenty days, effective about Nov. 29, 1914, is granted Capt. William R. Doores, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, E.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Carrier, C.A.C., from assignment to the 52d Company, and upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for assignment to a company. (Nov. 24, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, to terminate not later than Dec. 29, 1914, when he will comply with War Department orders, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry W. Stovall, C.A.C. (Nov. 23, E.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 269, Nov. 14, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Vaughan upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School to proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for assignment to the 52d Company. (Nov. 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Leave eighteen days, about Nov. 23, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 5th Inf. (Nov. 18, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department Nov. 21, 1914, vice Major George W. Martin, Adjutant General, who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Nov. 20, 1914. (Nov. 20, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 6th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 2, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., 6th Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and is rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. He will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 23, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. Daniel Corman, 7th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, to take effect Feb. 6, 1915, after more than forty-five years' service. Colonel Corman will proceed to his home. His leave granted in Vera Cruz is extended two months and ten days. (Nov. 21, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Infantry. He will upon being relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, join company to which assigned. (Nov. 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. John C. Walker, Jr., 8th Inf., is detailed for

duty to assist the Government Exhibit Board, Panama-Pacific International Exposition. (Nov. 18, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave two months, about Dec. 10, 1914, to Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (Nov. 2, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Nov. 15, 1914, to Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (Nov. 6, S.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 2, S.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon arrival at station of company, to 1st Lieut. Avery D. Cummings, 10th Inf. (Nov. 20, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf. (Nov. 13, 2d Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Second Lieut. Marion P. Vestal, 12th Inf., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Nov. 23, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Leave two months, about Nov. 20, 1914, to Capt. Douglas Potts, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 13, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 9, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Nov. 10, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 257, Oct. 31, 1914, War D., as directs Chaplain John L. Maddox, 17th Inf., to report about Nov. 30, 1914, at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, is amended so as to direct Chaplain Maddox to report about the date specified at Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, upon completion of which he will proceed to El Paso, Texas, and report to C.O., 16th Infantry, for duty until further orders. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Nov. 7, S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave two months, under exceptional circumstances, about Nov. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., 18th Inf. (Nov. 11, 2d Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Cook Albert Geiser, Co. K, 19th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Galveston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Nov. 20, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 5, S.D.)

Leave two months, and twenty-four days to Capt. Bertram P. Johnson, 20th Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 10, S.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave two months and twenty days to 1st Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 22d Inf. (Nov. 18, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to 1st Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Inf. (Nov. 19, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 4, 1914, to Col. Charles M. Truitt, 22d Inf. (Nov. 19, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ira A. Rader, 23d Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 23, War D.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 10, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Wesley F. Ayer, 23d Inf. (Nov. 20, 2d Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf. (Nov. 17, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, about Dec. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. George D. Murphy, 27th Inf. (Nov. 7, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Fauntley N. Miller, 27th Inf. (Nov. 19, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Jasper A. Davies, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 19, 2d Div.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Second Lieut. Adolfo J. de Hostos is relieved as quartermaster and commissary, 1st Battalion, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and from further duty with the Machine-gun Platoon, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and is assigned to Company A, Porto Rico Regiment. (Nov. 4, P.R.E.)

Second Lieut. Leopoldo Mercader, Porto Rico Regt., is appointed quartermaster and commiss

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
 DIX—At Manila, P.I.
 KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
 LISCUM—At Manila.
 LOGAN—At San Francisco.
 MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
 MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
 MERRITT—At Manila.
 SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7; left Nagasaki Nov. 20.
 SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 15; left Nagasaki Nov. 21.
 SNYDER—At Galveston, Texas.
 THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Nov. 5; left Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 14.
 WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
 JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., at San Francisco, Cal.
 MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Worden, Wash.
 GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
 GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.
 GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C., at Pier 12, East River, New York.
 GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., at Pier 12, East River, New York.
 GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C., at Newport News, Va.
 GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. At Pier 12, East River, New York.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, C.Z., Nov. 16, 1914.

From now until about the middle of December the weather will be very hot. The rainy season is nearing its close and the transition to the dry season is always a period of close, sultry days with very little relief at night.

Chaplain Doran was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau for dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz and Lieutenants Jervey, White and Cummings were guests of Lieutenant Alderdice at a dinner and dance at the University Club in Panama City Sunday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Larned and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers at dinner on Wednesday. Lieutenants Jervey and Alderdice joined for auction bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Merrill gave a dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger and Lieut. and Mrs. Malony. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau on Wednesday were Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Gowen and Mrs. Preble. Lieutenant Marshburn joined for auction bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Gowen and Captain Humber were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Clayton Friday.

The vaudeville stunts and band concert given in the amusement hall of the post exchange on Friday evening, in connection with the regular motion picture show, drew a large and appreciative audience. Between reels, in addition to the vaudeville stunts, a number of amusing slides were thrown on the screen. These slides were made up by one of the enlisted men of the regiment, who is a very good cartoonist. Among the officers and their families who attended were Major and Mrs. Settle, Major Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Ingram, Eskridge, Ford and Pariseau, Mrs. W. C. Jones, Chaplain Doran, Mrs. Cron, Mrs. Harrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Miss Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert, Lieut. and Mrs. Malony, Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Jones and Lieutenants Beuret and Fitzmaurice.

Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner and motion pictures on Saturday. Dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Malony on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz for auction bridge Saturday evening. On Friday Lieutenant Fitzmaurice was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger. Mrs. Swartz and baby boy left on Sunday to spend a month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, at Ancon while Lieutenant Swartz is on guard duty at Pedro Miguel.

The 3d Battalion, under Major Gerhardt, left camp to-day to relieve the 2d Battalion, under Captain Stokes, from guard duty on the locks of the Panama Canal. Companies E and H, with Captains Coleman and Gowen and Lieutenants Heidt, Stutesman and Wilbur, were relieved at Gatun by Companies K and M, with Captains Merrill and Taylor and Lieutenants Alderdice, Eichelberger and Sibert. Company L, with Lieutenants Swartz and Malony, relieved Company F, with Captains Collins and Lieutenants Cron and Gruber at Pedro Miguel. Company G, with Captain Stokes and Lieutenant Patch, were relieved at Miradores by Company I, with Captain Jones and Lieutenant Davenport attached. The 2d Battalion is glad to return to this camp after a month of strenuous work on the locks.

Miss Natalie Blauvelt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, has been confined to her quarters during the week with malarial fever. Mrs. Coleman, with her two children, Tyler and Fred W., jr., who has been spending a month at Colon Beach while Captain Coleman was on lock duty at Gatun, returned to the post on Monday.

Company B's baseball team was defeated by the Cristobal team at Cristobal, on Sunday, by 5 to 0. Company A defeated Company B on Saturday 5 to 2. Company D was defeated by Company L on Saturday 3 to 2. One of the best games so far played on the post diamond was that on Wednesday between Companies F and H. The game went to thirteen innings before it was won by Company H, with a score of 1 to 0.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 25, 1914.

The fifth annual commemoration service of the Veteran Artillery Corps, state of New York, and Military Society, War of 1812, was held on Sunday, Nov. 15. This service is held under authority of the Secretary of War by invitation of the Commanding General in memory of departed comrades who served with honor in the Army and Navy of the United States of America, and in the Militia of the state of New York, in the War of the Revolution and in later national wars, and is attended by the Uniformed Detachment in the full dress of 1812, by the Society generally and by invited guests of the National Guard of New York and various military and patriotic societies.

The usual review preceding the ceremonies in the chapel, which was to have been taken by the Commanding General, was omitted on account of the furious storm of wind and rain which prevailed throughout the day and evening. Despite the weather there was a large turnout of the Corps and Society, which filled the chapel, with augmented seating capacity. The Corps was escorted from the boat by the 29th Infantry band, which was afterward stationed in the chapel as usual, and played the entrance march and hymns with the organ. The Commanding General and other officers were present to participate in the service of commemoration, which followed the order laid down at the inauguration of the services in 1910. The officiants were the Rev. William Thomas Manning, S.T.D., D.D., rector of Trinity Parish; the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S.T.D., Chaplain Veteran Corps of Artillery, S.N.Y., general chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati, Chaplain New York Commandery, the Naval Order of the United States, and Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, D.D., Chaplain of Governors Island, member Veteran Corps Artillery and Military Society, War of 1812. There were added to the

usual prayers for the Army and Navy and military authorities the petitions used every Sunday in the chapel for the European war. The anthem was for All Saints (Rev. 21:4), by Field, following which was a salute to the colors and their placing at the altar. The Adjutant—Major Charles E. W. Farr—read the commemoration of members departed during the year, including the names of Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., and of Count Thaddeus Kosciusko de Chutkowski, a descendant of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko. The address was by the Rev. William Thomas Manning, S.T.D., D.D., rector of Trinity Parish, and was a masterly presentation of the claims of neutrality, the rights of private judgment and opinion and the importance of the science of warfare.

After the chapel ceremonies the Commanding General and other officers of the garrison met the Corps and guests informally at the club and the ladies were entertained at the Chaplain's quarters by Mrs. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Glenn and Mrs. Mallory, till seven o'clock, when a mess supper of 130 covers was served at Corbin Hall by the club steward. Music was furnished by the regimental orchestra. Informal speeches were made by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Colonels Glenn, Mallory, Bellinger, Mitchell, Lieutenant Colonel Horton and by Chaplain Humphrey and Corporal Stoddard, of the Corps. Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., Commandant of the Corps, being the toastmaster. The supper, which had been heretofore given at Fraunce's Tavern, proved a great success as given at the club. The Corps had as invited guests the commanding officers of Governors Island, with a few staff officers and members of their families, considerations of space making it impossible to invite the entire garrison.

The committee on the commemoration was as follows: Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, M.C., U.S.A., retired; Capt. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d U.S.A., Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N. Commandant New York Navy Yard and station; Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee, late Naval Militia, N.Y., late Assistant Secretary, U.S.N.; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding division, N.G.N.Y.; Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, The Adjutant General, state of New York; Brevet Brig. Gen. William G. Bates, Col. 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y.; Hon. Perry Belmont; Major Charles Elliot Warren, Adjutant, the Veteran Corps of Artillery, New York. Marshal: John Francis Daniel, 1st Lieut. and Batlin. Adj., 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and staff.

The Lieutenant Cheney on the 14th took to Bush Terminal a party of the ladies who had worked for two weeks in the loading of the "Christmas Ship" U.S.S. Jason to see it start on its long voyage for the distribution of its bounty to sufferers in the European war. A number of officers and ladies of the post went by special boat Nov. 15 to see the 5th Infantry leave on the transport Buford for Panama. Mrs. Wilford Twyman and children were guests en route from Plattsburg of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Waldron; Mrs. W. B. Davis and children of her sister, Mrs. E. H. Wagner, and Lieut. W. E. Larned of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Alvan C. Read, of San Juan, P.R., and Miss Albert are guests of Mrs. Smith. Miss B. M. Greene, of Virginia, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wagner. Mrs. Paul Giddings, who has been seriously ill for some time, went Nov. 24 to the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

A meeting of all officers on duty on Governors Island was held at the club house Nov. 17 at the call of the Commanding General to take up the question of social activities and athletics, golf and tennis. The following were appointed the hop committee: Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, Capt. B. H. Wells and Capt. L. A. Dewey. On golf and tennis: Col. E. F. Glenn, J. S. Mallory, J. B. Bellinger, O. B. Mitcham and Capt. K. T. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Miller, of Baltimore, have been recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, New York Arsenal, who have given a lunch and bridge party and a dinner, followed by bridge, for their guests on Nov. 17 and 20, at which their other guests were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Col. and Mrs. W. M. Black, Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, Miss Simpson, the Misses Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. George Youngs, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, of New York, Mrs. George, of the Navy, and Mrs. Coles, of New York. Col. and Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Chamberlain and Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey also entertained at tea and bridge for Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Squibb and Capt. J. C. Wilson, U.S.N., have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie at the residence. The Governor's Island Athletic Club played St. John's, New York, a football game on Nov. 22. A feature of the game was the fine running of Corporal Mulrane, who made several runs of forty yards in spite of his injury received at the Fort Hamilton game. Score: Governors Island, 32; St. John's, 0.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 23, 1914.

Gen. Henry A. Greene was guest of honor at the annual John Jay dinner given by the Commercial Club in Kansas City Nov. 19. Major and Mrs. W. A. Bispham gave a dinner Nov. 20 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Greene. The table was exquisite in appointments; red roses were used in great profusion. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Kean, Col. and Mrs. Porter, Major Clyde S. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle. A clever and original toast was proposed by the host to the guest of honor, which was echoed in the hearts of all present. Mrs. Henry A. Greene has been appointed by the National American Red Cross Society as chairman of the Fort Leavenworth branch, which the Red Cross is desirous of establishing here. She has fifty-three members on her list and has forwarded to the Society \$425, which was realized from the dancette recently given here. Gen. and Mrs. Greene were complimented guests at a bridge party given in the city Saturday evening by Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Lloyd and Mrs. William R. Van Tuyl, at their home on Fifth avenue. About fifty guests were present. Among those from the post were Major and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Major and Mrs. Sorley, Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth, Major and Mrs. O. W. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser, Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes, Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler and Mrs. James G. Hannah. The prizes were given to Mesdames Henry A. Greene, W. W. Martin, R. H. Hearn, Major Holbrook, Mr. Harvey Goodjohn and Mr. E. A. Kelley. Miss McDowell, guest of Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, has returned to her home in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Farr and Mrs. A. T. Smith were in Kansas City, Mo., Monday. Among guests at the Sunday supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., in honor of the Captain's sister, Miss Mabel Howell, of Raleigh, N.C., were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Colonel Roberts, Major Cheney, Col. and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, Mrs. Nathaniel McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, Captain Williams, Captain Beacham, Major and Mrs. Spaulding, Capt. and Mrs. Bamford, Col. and Mrs. Kean, Capt. and Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Dues of Washington, D.C., Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Lieut. and Mrs. James Green, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner, Lieutenants Clark, Addis, Hamilton, Goodyear, Captain Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, of Kansas City, Miss Jeanne Marshall, of St. Joseph, Mo., Lieutenant Albright, Captain Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Pike, Captain Villatta, Captain Lanza, Lieutenant Gutensohn, Capt. and Mrs. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. Myers, Lieutenant Spaulding, Captain Tyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Captain Mitchell, Captain Adams, Mrs. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mrs. McEatee, Mr. and Mrs. Knipe, Mr. A. E. Kelley, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, jr., Miss Hunt and Miss Bess Martin.

Lieut. O. S. Albright on Sunday had dinner at the officers' new mess for Capt. and Mrs. George Stuart and Mrs. Turner. Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Perkins had a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. George Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Parker Hitt and Major S. A. Cheney. The last party of the first series of the evening bridge tournament met Tuesday evening with Mrs. Farr and the prizes were won by Mesdames Moreno, Nuttman and Gregory. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Gienty. Mrs. Nuttman was hostess at an informal bridge party Wednesday evening for Mesdames Farr, Hearn, Gregory, A. T. Smith, E. D. Scott, Herbst and Lysle; the favors were given to Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Herbst.

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., of Eagle Pass, Texas, is spending a short time at the garrison. Mrs. R. H. Hearn gave a bridge-Thursday for Mesdames Scott, McClure, Miller, Moreno, Eltinge, Lloyd, Smith, Catron, Herbst, McKenney,

Stuart, Farr, Van Tuyl, Drum, Cavanaugh, Meyer, Eastman, Winnia, Nuttman, Miss Mabel Howell, of Raleigh, N.C., and Smith. Prizes were given to Mesdames Miller, Eastman and Moreno. About fifty additional guests were entertained at tea, when the dining room was attractively decorated in pink and white. Mrs. J. K. Miller poured tea and Mrs. Farr served salad. Mrs. Hearn was also assisted by Mesdames Smith, Stuart and Nuttman. Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Perkins gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. O. W. Farr, Capt. and Mesdames A. T. Smith, R. H. Hearn, Stuart, Nuttman, Major Cheney and Lieut. O. S. Albright. Mrs. Oliver L. Spalding is in Fort Sill, Okla., called there by the illness of Captain Spaulding.

Capt. M. C. Tyler, C.E., an instructor at the Army Service Schools, was thrown from his mount Thursday morning, sustaining a broken right leg and minor injuries. Captain Tyler was taken to the hospital and later removed to his quarters. He was taking his usual morning ride, when his horse became unmanageable and threw him. Mrs. Truby C. Martin, wife of Lieutenant Martin, of Honolulu, guest of Lieutenant Martin's parents, Major and Mrs. W. W. Martin, of the National Military Home, left Friday for St. Paul, Minn., to be the guest of her parents. Lieutenant Martin will arrive from Honolulu in December. Captain Naylor, 9th Inf., has arrived here from Laredo, Texas, to be an instructor at the Army Service Schools. Mrs. Naylor will join him Dec. 1.

Mrs. C. C. Smith has left for Huachuca, to join Captain Smith, who is in station at that place. Captain Rodney has been ordered to Hot Springs for observation and treatment. Capt. and Mrs. Foerster and sister were guests of honor at a dinner given Monday by Captain Tyler, Captain Mitchell, Lieutenants Williams, Goodyear and Spaulding. Mrs. Henry A. Greene has been the motif of many charming affairs this week. A delightful luncheon was given Tuesday in her honor by Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman. The color scheme was red and green and the guests were Mesdames J. K. Miller, Le Roy Upton, Sorley, A. M. Ferguson, E. B. Fuller and Aristides Moreno. Mrs. Herschel Tupes entertained at tea Monday in honor of Mrs. Truby Martin. Miss Evelyn Bailey gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Marjorie Craig, whose marriage will take place this week. The guests were seated at the long dining table, which was covered with a handsome embroidered cloth. A miniature bride gown in white satin, with lace veil, placed on a mound of white roses, was placed in the center of the table. The places were marked with heart-shaped cards decorated with cupids, while the bride-elect's card was elaborately decorated with a bride and groom. The ices were carried out in all the appointments. Following the luncheon there was a handkerchief shower for Miss Craig, and several musical selections were given by Mrs. Samuel Hopkins, of Texarkana, Texas. The guests included Mesdames Kean, Scates, Deaume, Comiskey, Cochet, Fuller, Boyle, Knight, Roberts, of Columbus, and Howell, of Raleigh.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry O. Willard have arrived from Fort Myer, Va. Captain Willard is en route to Oak View, Colo., to join his regiment. Mrs. Willard will remain at the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Comstock are entertaining Mrs. Samuel Hopkins, of Texarkana, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson on Sunday gave a Dutch supper.

Capt. Robert Howell, jr., Mrs. Howell, Miss Mabel Howell, of Raleigh, N.C., Lieut. Morrill Spaulding, Miss Virginia Farr, Miss H. H. Caldwell, N.Y., and Mr. Alexander Caldwell, jr., attended the performance of Forbes Robertson at the Shubert Theater Friday night, preceded by a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. Parker Hitt gave a tea Sunday in honor of Mrs. Hitt's sister, Miss Young. Capt. and Mrs. Winnia on Friday gave a beautiful dinner party. Miss Virginia Tarr and Captain Williams attended a theater party in Kansas City, Mo., Monday evening, Nov. 23. A bridge party was given Saturday evening at the officers' new mess for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. D. D. Gregory entertained with bridge Thursday night for Mesdames James G. Hannah, Hayne, Pike, Willard, Stuart, Griffiths, Landers, Jones, Dixon, Rodney, Kelley, Foerster, Bispham, Moreman, Mann, Misses Jolly, Comiskey, Cochet, Fuller and Scates. Favors were given to Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Moreman. At the tea given Thursday by Mrs. Madison in honor of Miss Marjorie Craig a charming innovation was a kitchen shower. The gifts, which were nicely wrapped and tied with bows of orange satin ribbon, were brought into the room in a large wicker clothes basket, which was draped with yellow tulle and huge bows of the tulle were tied in the handles. The gifts were opened by the bride-elect and caused much merriment and pleasure. The ladies assisting Mrs. Madison were Mesdames C. C. Jones, James G. Hannah and Ovenshine. About forty guests enjoyed the pleasure of the afternoon.

COAST DEFENSE OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, Nov. 24, 1914.

The second meeting of the evening card club took place at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Stopford on the 16th, four tables participating. Mrs. Barnes, Captains Steger, Patterson and Stopford had highest scores. Mrs. J. H. Pratt was hostess for the ladies' club on the 18th, the winners being Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Patterson. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Claudius Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger and Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Patterson.

This is the season for "leaves" here, and with the many orders affecting the district quite a change is taking place. Captain Seaman is packing to go to Fort Monroe, where he is to command the 6th Company. Lieut. H. G. Douglas leaves for service on the mine planter General Mills. Lieut. J. G. Booth goes to Fort Rosecrans as quartermaster. Capt. Malcolm P. Anders on duty with Connecticut National Guard, goes to Jackson, N.H. Capt. R. H. Jordan goes on leave for three months to-morrow. Captain Jones, Med. Corps, had reported for duty and will take Captain Seaman's quarters. Lieut. Dean Hall arrived to-day and is to go to Fort Terry.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnes will spend Thanksgiving in New Haven. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell and daughter, Jean, leave to-morrow for a month's visit with relatives. Mrs. J. D. Barrette, Miss Biddle and Miss Barrette left to-day for New York, where they will meet the Misses Barrette, who have been at Bryn Mawr, and go on to West Point for the hop. Later they will see the Army and Navy game and visit in Philadelphia, where Barrette going on for the game. Capt. and Mrs. Stopford and two sons will spend a week in Beverly, Mass. Mrs. La Forge and Mrs. Weggenman have returned from a week's visit to New York.

At Fort Terry all the officers met to-day for the war game. Lieutenant Frick is ordered to Fort Constitution, N.H. Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker had as week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chappell, of New London. A jolly chafing-dish party was given in their honor, and for Major and Mrs. Shipton, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester and Lieutenant Walsh. Miss Saunders, of North Carolina, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker. Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Lyon are packing to go to Fort Monroe for the school.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Nov. 22, 1914.

The Odd Fellows of Crawford and vicinity visited the post Nov. 16. They were received at the club by Chaplain Landy and Dr. Randall, who later escorted them through the public buildings in the garrison, while at the club the band played appropriate music. In the evening the Odd Fellows held a banquet in Crawford, which was attended by Mr. Habegger, Captain Cass and Dr. Randall, from here.

Mrs. Lovell had a dinner for Mrs. Talbot and Miss Paddock on Tuesday. Mrs. Talbot entertained with two tables of bridge Wednesday. Those playing were Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Mrs. Anderson, Captain Cass, Miss Paddock, Chaplain Landy, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Lovell. Mrs. Anderson and Colonel Sichel carried off the prizes. Mrs. Lovell and Miss Paddock on Saturday gave a little farewell party for the Arnold girls. The children present were Adna, Winfred, Virginia and Lucy Arnold, James Habegger, Alvord Anderson and Ralph Talbot.

Dr. Musser received orders to go to Fort Logan, Colo., for observation and treatment, so departed Saturday evening. Mrs. Musser and Margerie remaining here. Several post people went to Crawford to witness "The Call of the Cumber-land." Those noticed were Dr. and Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Dorothy Anderson and Chaplain Landy. Captain Arnold arrived Sunday from Texas, en route to his new station in the Yellowstone Park.

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The Secretary of the United States Navy has decided that the official spelling of the name designating the type of big battleships in the United States Navy shall be "dreadnought." "It would seem," says Secretary Daniels, "that the spelling of a word designating a class of ships should follow the form indicated by the derivatives and the meaning as pointed out in the principal dictionaries rather than that arbitrarily chosen for a particular ship, the first of her class. Among the later editions of dictionaries the only one giving approval to the use of 'o' in the final syllable of the word in question is Funk and Wagnalls of 1913. Practically all others, old and modern, use exclusively or as first choice the letter 'a,' making the word dreadnaught." After quoting Funk and Wagnalls, 1913, Webster, 1912, Worcester, Cassell and Company's Encyclopaedic Dictionary, Century Dictionary and Stormonths, Mr. Daniels says: "From the above it is seen that the weight of opinion is in favor of the spelling of dreadnaught, and there is no good reason to depart from this rule." We suggest that a copy of the Secretary's ruling be sent to the British Admiralty with instructions to have the name of the original Dreadnought, which is still on the British navy list, changed to Dreadnaught. The British navy is the only one having vessels of war designated as Dreadnoughts, and they would appear to be entitled to spell the name as they think proper and we should follow the precedent they set us in this matter. There has never been a naval vessel named Dreadnought, and no class of vessels bearing officially that name, in any other navy than the British. The spelling of a given name is not to be de-

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termined by reference to dictionaries, though as a matter of fact the dictionaries do not all sustain the contention of the secretary of the Navy that here is no sufficient authority for the spelling *Dreadnought*. It is not impossible that the English naval authorities may have the egotistical opinion that they are quite as competent as we are to determine the spelling of English words and for this reason they may, with the traditional obstinacy of the Englishman, adhere to the spelling of *Dreadnought*. The British precedent would seem to be the very best possible reason for spelling the name with the "o" in spite of the statement "that the weight of opinion is in favor of the spelling *Dreadnaught*, and there is no good reason to depart from this rule."

For the past week Capt. Gordon Robinson, Q.M.C., has been acting as umpire in a contest between phonographs, moving picture machines, and other features of the proposed Army chaplain shows. The contest had taken place in the fourth floor of the War Department much to the annoyance of those who do not enjoy phonographic echos. Within two months Captain Gordon expects that the outfits for the entertainments will be in the possession of the chaplains stationed in the United States, and a month or so later they will be issued to those in the Philippines and in Hawaii. The films for the moving picture machines must be furnished by the post exchanges or paid for by contributions by officers and men. This arrangement, it is thought, will not be a hardship to the troops as a number of garri- sons are now supporting moving picture shows. It is hoped that they result will be to reduce the admission fee of moving picture shows in the Army from five cents to a penny.

A test of an illuminated shell known as a tracer was made at Sandy Hook, N.J., Nov. 24, on the proving grounds. In the base of each shell is fitted a compressed gas tank. The gas is lighted when the shell leaves the gun and by its light the gunners are able to trace its flight and can correct their aim when firing at night. The tests, it is understood, were a success.

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TRYING TO GET US INTO THE WAR.

The United States can thank neither former Ambassador Robert Bacon nor Judge George C. Holt for their attempts to drag us into the European war on the untenable ground that it is the business of this country to take a bold stand against Germany because it has allegedly violated the conventions of The Hague. As has been well remarked, there could be nothing worse for this country than to assume an attitude of impotent impotence. Neither of the two distinguished gentlemen above cited, we believe, would contend for a moment that the conventions are anything more than an agreement among certain nations that they would not do certain things in times of war. No penalties were established for failure to keep these agreements, and not even was any arrangement made for providing those penalties. The conventions were practically nothing more than a "gentleman's agreement" between the nations. If any nation or nations broke the agreements The Hague provided no legal redress at all.

To put the United States in the position of having betrayed a trust it devolves upon Mr. Bacon and Judge Holt to show that The Hague signatories were bound as guarantors of the inviolability of the conventions. There is no suggestion of such guaranteeing to be found anywhere in the conventions. One may venture to say that had it been otherwise the American people would in no circumstances have permitted the signing of any such conventions, which would have been of the nature of "entangling alliances" against which we are warned. The United States specifically declared at the time of signing that "Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state." Which would Mr. Bacon and Judge Holt have the United States do—live up to this declaration of independence or live up to a supposititious obligation to be found only in their own imaginations?

Even if Mr. Bacon and Judge Holt would limit the protestations of the United States to "resolutions" of indignant remonstrance, and thus avoid war, it might be asked of what value such resolutions would be in this great conflagration of nations. They would be about as effective as a boy's whistle in a howling hurricane. Is it conceivable that in this war, when each nation believes it is fighting for its existence, any of them would care a farthing for the "resolutions" adopted by the United States? As the Washington correspondent of the London Times well says: "It is difficult to see how the United States could have vindicated The Hague Convention unless ready to fight."

Let us consider for a moment into what a wilderness of complications the proposals of Mr. Bacon and Judge Holt would lead the United States. After resolutions had been adopted aimed at Germany for the alleged violation of Belgian neutrality, China might very properly lodge a complaint at Washington against the invasion of its neutrality by Japan supported by Great Britain, and demand that English and anti-Japan resolutions be adopted. Then Germany might ask for resolutions against the Russians for alleged Cossack atrocities, against the French for the savage style of warfare of the African native troops, and against England for permitting the Indian troops to fight in their own wild way. Then each side could demand resolutions against the use of dum-dum till poor, badgered Uncle Sam might find it necessary to invent a machine for grinding out resolutions by the yard. Both Mr. Bacon and Judge Holt proceed on the assumption that the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany had no warrant, but the Germans claim that they were justified in invading Belgium as it had itself violated its agreement by aiding the French before a German soldier had crossed it, and Professor Burgess has published an elaborate argument to show that Germany never guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. We have too much respect for Judge Holt's reputation as a jurist to believe that he would seek to decide a case on ex parte testimony. Has he read all the documents in defense of Germany? If not, would it be in accordance with judicial procedure for the United States to pass judgment upon Germany without a full presentation of its side? And where is such evidence to be found as could be received in a court of justice? Why, then, does he advise the United States to enter upon a course that would array it against one party to this conflict or both until all the evidence is in? Is the benefit to be derived from the fulminations of the "resolutions" so vital to the present issue of war that this country should become the champion of one set of nations and thus insure its becoming the enemy of the nations on the other side?

Another consideration that should have more than passing weight is that if we do nothing but "resolute"

in all the cases which we have mentioned as possible reasons for resolutions we should become an international nuisance and a candidate for the ducking stool like that with which the New Englanders used to punish common scolds. There is only one course that the United States could adopt that would justify her taking part in the present war, and that would be to announce to the world that she is ready to back her protests with guns. That, and that only, would give weight to her interference.

It is a sad commentary on the peace-promoting qualities of The Hague tribunal, of which we have had so much dinning into our ears for some years, that it is now being used by both Mr. Bacon and Judge Holt to put this country at outs with a nation with which it has never had any trouble whatsoever. Judge Holt's arguments for the intrusion of the United States upon the war situation are found in the Independent under the heading, "Where Do We Stand? A Plea for Constructive Neutrality." Near the close the jurist uses this language: "It is time that the Government and the people of this country rose to an appreciation of the gravity of the occasion. This is a war for the freedom of the world. Our future is involved. It is time that the American people broke its silence and expressed its sympathy with those that are fighting against tyrants in the great cause of freedom." Whose freedom is involved? By what right does Judge Holt assume that all the freedom is on one side? Judge Holt has made interpretations of The Hague conventions which reveal his lack of understanding of the military principles as applied in such cases. These instances of misinterpretation we may take up at another time. If he will study "The Rules of Land War" published for the Government of the Armed Land Forces of the United States he will find that their interpretation is left largely in the discretion of the military commander in the field, and we believe that it is a principle of law that the exercise of such discretion by an executive officer is not subject to revision.

INVESTIGATING THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

So conspicuous has been the feeling manifested against the radical features that have marked the administration of the Navy Department by Secretary Daniels that we have felt all along that it would be strange, indeed, if this dissatisfaction should not express itself in some form of investigation at the hands of Congress. Hence we are not surprised to learn that the House Committee on Naval Affairs intends to make an inquiry into the management of the Navy by Mr. Daniels at the coming session. Some of the members of that committee have been so long associated with it and their interest in and their study of the Navy for years have been so great that they may consider themselves as knowing more about the Service than the head of the Department himself. Furthermore, such members have developed a pride in and love for the institution, and may naturally be expected to resent the introduction of any schemes that would impair its efficiency and make it the plaything of an irrational utopianism. These members know that on account of the prominence given to navies by the present war the size and efficiency of our own Navy should reasonably be among the leading questions brought before the coming session. In this condition of the public mind, which is focussing its attention more than ever upon the Navy, the committee believe that no time could well be better than the present for bringing the state of the Navy within the investigational scope of the committee. The hearings preparatory to the framing of this year's Naval Appropriation bill will begin the coming week, and hence the air is full of the purposes and plans of the committee.

Of the two questions subsidiary to those of the size and efficiency of the Navy, which will be the chief points in the inquiry, the mistaken economy in the present management and the innovational features will be the principal. The committee, in a word, believes that economy may be abused; that is to say, that there is economy and economy, and that a mere saving of a few dollars here and there at the expense of quality may prove a costly venture. Members of the committee believe further that the time has arrived to ascertain what injury, if any, has been wrought in the Service by the effort to make it something else than a great fighting machine, and to combine with such a military organization the conveniences and benefits of an educational system.

The committee, it must be admitted, is doing wisely to bring this latter matter to the attention of Congress before any further deterioration in the Navy shall develop. It is easier to start a big institution down hill than it is to start it up again, and no time should be lost in discovering to what extent the philanthropic features grafted upon the Navy have interfered and are interfering with its primary business of being ready to fight. The subject of naval increase will be important, but the committee hopes to be able to get light also on the reported letter, or statement, which Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, retired, is said to have written when he gave up command of the Atlantic Fleet, apologizing to his successor, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, for the demoralized condition of the ships, especially in regard to target practice. Now that the committee is about to take up the Admiral Badger letter, it might as well be admitted that much discussion of it has taken place in naval circles, and that the suggestion has been made that the interests of the Service might be advanced if the committee made it public. The diminution in the efficiency of the fleet is ascribed by this letter, it is said,

to the continuance of the fleet in Mexican waters and want of opportunity for fleet practice. Perhaps some committeeman will be inquisitive enough to ask the Secretary why he continued to keep the fleet there, since a small landing force was able to take Vera Cruz and there was no Mexican navy that one small cruiser could not have taken care of.

The wisdom of our declining to express ourselves ex cathedra on such subjects as a naval battle in distant seas, as long as the information is not of official character, is justified by the misfortune of those who rushed forward with all sorts of comment after the defeat of the British squadron off Chile by the German squadron. We then went no further than to give the brief report of the German admiral and to describe the armament and size of the different ships. This restriction of our narrative has been justified by the report of the commanding officer of H.M.S. Glasgow, who tells of the vain efforts of the Good Hope to get into communication with the battleship Canopus. To criticize or condemn a commanding officer on a bare outline of facts at a distance of thousands of miles is highly dangerous to a reputation for accuracy and cool judgment. In all modesty the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may refer to its treatment of the allied expedition to China for the relief of the legationers in 1900 at the time of the Boxer rebellion as an illustration in point. The fate of the Americans at Pekin was unknown for some months, and in that time the newspapers, in some form or other, had announced their death. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was the only newspaper in the civilized world, as far as we could learn, that had not admitted to its columns any mention of their death. We steadfastly held that the reports in the daily newspapers were inaccurate and exaggerated, and we were able to detect military inaccuracies that vitiated their value as reliable chronicles of the legationers' fate. The rescue of them all by the expedition was a complete vindication of our position, a vindication that was made the more striking by the reference made in the annual report of Secretary of War Root to our refusal to harrow the feelings of the relatives and friends of the imprisoned legationers by publishing rumors of their death.

The recommendations of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., that the tour of duty in the Philippines be reduced from three to two years will not be taken up in the War Department until January. The indications are that there will be no change, as up to this time the advocates of a two-year term have not convinced the Secretary that there should be a reduction. One of the considerations that will weigh much with the new Chief of Staff, General Scott, is that a short tour is objectionable to company officers. Frequent trips to the Philippines and changes of station are positive hardships to captains and lieutenants. Especially with the company officers who have families to move do the expenses of the trip prove burdensome. A decrease in the tour of duty on foreign service will materially increase the expenses of Army officers, without regard to rank. Roughly speaking, with a three-year tour of duty an officer during his service on the active list might make three trips to the Philippines, while with two-year tours of duty the number of trips might be increased to four. Officers of the General Staff are not convinced that the climate of the Philippines demands a reduction in the tour of foreign service. It is contended that it requires about one year for an officer to learn how to take care of himself in a new climate. This is true with regard to service in Alaska. If a climate proves unhealthy to an officer it will be in the first year; after this he becomes acclimated. Under the two-year system an officer would about become used to the Philippine climate when he would be ordered back to the States. But what is more, the change in the tour of duty in the Philippines to two years would increase the cost of maintaining the Army, and this, perhaps more than the wishes of the Service, will be considered by the Secretary in making his decision.

It is to be hoped that a more thorough and unprejudiced investigation of the scientific management of shops as applied to the Watertown Arsenal will be made before Congress passes H.R. 17800, introduced by Representative Deitrick, of Massachusetts. The resolution was reported by the House Committee on Labor just previous to the election, and it is evident that the members of Congress thought more of the union labor vote than they did of the efficiency of the government employees in the arsenal. One of the reasons for the high cost of manufacturing at government plants is such interference on the part of Congress in the management of large plants. Ever since General Crozier introduced the new scientific system of management of arsenals he has been a target of attack from labor union organizations. There has been no dissatisfaction among the employees on account of the system, as under it there has been an actual increase in the wages of the more ambitious and efficient workmen. The particular feature which is known as "time study," so objectionable to labor organizers, has been responsible largely for an increase of wages so satisfactory to the workmen generally that a number of them have written voluntarily to members of Congress commending it in the highest terms. Commenting upon the system General Crozier said: "The time study of work and the accompanying premium

system of payment are not liked by many of the labor organizations, and these have manifested strong hostility to the system in practice at the Watertown Arsenal and have exerted their power to stop it. Bills have been introduced in Congress to this effect, and have received the favorable report of some committees. A great many objections have been urged, some of which relate to the economical and other advantages realized by the Government and some to the effect upon the employees. The failure of advantage to the Government is not given by any committee of Congress as a reason for hostile action against the system. The advantage has been so completely and frequently demonstrated that it need not be dwelt upon now." Notwithstanding the conclusive answer to criticisms found in the annual report of General Crozier, the Committee on Labor reported the Deitrick resolution, making a number of misstatements in its report. For instance, it claimed that the system really operated to reduce the wages of men, a statement not borne out by the rate of wages that is now being received at the Watertown Arsenal.

It is the opinion of football experts that if the Annapolis eleven win this year at Franklin Field against the Army it will have to play better football than it has put up in any previous game this season. According to Herbert, of the New York Tribune, the West Point cadets measured by the season's play have the stronger and more finished team, but against this may be set the tradition that the favorite in this annual struggle is usually doomed to defeat. As pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a week ago there has been no satisfactory means of measuring the playing strength with any degree of accuracy as they have not played any common antagonist nor has any team on the schedule of one played a team on the schedule of the other. While some think that the West Point aggregation has displayed more variety and decidedly more finality in the offense, while the defense has been uniformly compact and hard to break down, it should not be forgotten that critical observers of the Annapolis eleven have noted that the team has been getting together within the last two or three weeks and showing a marked general improvement. Herbert says that Navy has been more or less unsettled this season and has not exhibited the general all-round ability and finish that have marked the work of the Hudson river players. All this may be conceded, but still stands the recollection of the Navy partisans that their team has always appeared at its best just when things seemed to be going against it. Navy's recent victories at Franklin Field were won when the odds seemed to be against them, and their friends insist that it is likely to do the same thing this year. Army has the prestige of last year's surprising victory to buoy it up and this is considered by some keen-eyed observers to be worth much. However the game results, the indications are that the struggle at Franklin Field on Nov. 28 will be one of the best of the long series between the Academies.

Writing on "The Actual Losses of the Principal Wars of the Last Half Century and the Possible Losses of the Present Great War" for The American Underwriter, of which he is the editor, Edward Bunnell Phelps makes an interesting estimate of the past and future mortality, resulting from the fighting in Europe, basing his estimate on the death rates of the Union Army in the Civil War, the German army in the Franco-Prussian war, the British army in the Anglo-Boer war, and the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war. If the average fighting force of the troops now engaged in war on the European Continent for the year is 6,000,000, Mr. Phelps estimates that 540,000 will die, and adds that, if this happens, "one year of the present war will cost more lives than all causes will demand among the entire adult male population of the United States in 1914," the presumptive approximate male mortality in the United States being 530,000 in the present year. But even so, Mr. Phelps considers that the death of a soldier is not more probable than the death of a civilian within certain time limits. He compares the death rate of soldiers with the death rate of civilians, given in the American Experience Table of Mortality, and finds that a soldier's chances for living through a year of the war are greater than those of a civilian for living from the age of 25 to the age of 36, from 30 to 41, from 35 to 45, from 40 to 49, from 45 to 52, from 50 to 56, from 55 to 60, or from 60 to 63 years.

The report of Naval Constr. Lewis B. McBride, U.S.N., assistant naval attaché at London, on the European war will in all probability have an important effect on the naval policy of this country in dealing with the submarine question. Constructor McBride is in a position to secure information on the operations of submarines and the methods that have been employed in leading their attacks. It is generally considered that conditions in the North Sea are especially suited to use of submarines.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided not to fill the vacancies in the Naval Pay Corps from Annapolis Academy. Only six out of the fifty-six candidates from the enlisted men in the Navy passed the examination successfully for admission to the Pay Corps. As there exists thirteen vacancies there will be seven remain as the result of the Secretary's determination not to appoint assistant paymasters from the Academy.

THE TENNESSEE INCIDENT.

The announcement was made at the White House on Nov. 21 that Turkey had made a voluntary explanation to Ambassador Morgenthau of the firing of shots in connection with the visit of the U.S.S. Tennessee to the port of Smyrna. The explanation was that the launch of the Tennessee was stopped on Nov. 16 by warning shots when it was passing through the dangerous mine zone. President Wilson, departing from ordinary procedure, himself gave out a summary of Ambassador Morgenthau's report. The President's statement follows: "Despatches concerning the Smyrna incident have just been received from Ambassador Morgenthau, which were sent before he had received any communication from the State Department. He informs the Government that on the evening of the day on which the incident occurred (on Monday last) the Ottoman Minister of the Interior informed him that the commander of the Tennessee had attempted to visit Smyrna in his steam launch, passing through the mine zone, contrary to the Turkish government's regulations, and that the boat had been stopped by warning shots fired toward her. He added that the Governor General, after the incident, had offered to take the officer overland in his automobile. The Minister of War later communicated with the Ambassador, fully informing him of the incident and requesting that the Tennessee, which was then at Vourlah, some distance from the harbor of Smyrna, should be withdrawn. The Ambassador had some time ago been officially informed that the port of Smyrna was closed alike to warships and merchant vessels. The Ambassador therefore requested Captain Decker to withdraw, and he, of course, did so, proceeding to the island of Chios. Owing to the extreme difficulty of communicating with Constantinople, no further advice has yet been received. Instructions had already been sent to the Ambassador. We are still awaiting the Ambassador's reply to those instructions."

It appears that the first despatch of Captain Decker, of the Tennessee, had contained the explanation that the Turkish shots, while "unfriendly," were "not hostile." The word "unfriendly" was deleted from the copy given out to the press by Secretary Daniels. As soon as the correct reading of the Decker despatch became known the affair took on a different aspect, and it was seen that there was no cause for worry over the probability of the United States becoming involved with Turkey. The suppression of the word "unfriendly" is reported to have been due to the belief on the part of Mr. Daniels, who is not as familiar as he might be with the language of such communications, that there was something distinctly contradictory between "not hostile" and "unfriendly." On Nov. 22 instructions were sent to the U.S.S. Tennessee and the U.S.S. North Carolina countermanding the order sent after the Smyrna incident. The latter orders took from the captains of those vessels the power to act independently as the situation might demand and made them subject to orders from the Department. The new instructions sent on Nov. 22 restored to them their independence of action. In countermanding the former order the Department took pains to impress upon Captains Decker and Oman the necessity of exercising extreme caution in order that no international complications should result.

Secretary of State Bryan on Nov. 26 made public another despatch from Constantinople in explanation of the shots fired at the launch of the U.S. cruiser Tennessee in Smyrna Harbor by a Turkish fort. It contained the statement from "government officials" that the shots fired at the launch were not fired until after a signal had been given to prevent the launch from approaching mines in the harbor entrance, and that the shots were not fired in the direction of the launch. This information, it is understood, was given to Mr. Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, by the Turkish Minister of War, and it is merely a repetition in written form of what was told to the Ambassador orally several days ago.

EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ.

The evacuation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by the expeditionary force under Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., which had been there since April last, was quickly accomplished and without incident on Nov. 23, 1914, and the troops embarked for Galveston, Texas. There were no formal exercises of any kind, or the turning of the city over to any Mexican officer or civil official. The troops by orders from Washington just left for home.

General Funston, however, before leaving turned over to W. W. Canada, the American Consul, copies of all records of the military administration of the city, but no department was formally turned over to the Constitutionalist forces. Major General Funston explained the general condition of the various departments to Col. Edmundo Martinez, who had been in Vera Cruz for several days as the representative of General Aguilar, of the Carranza faction. The moneys collected from customs and other sources of revenue were retained by General Funston, to be ultimately turned over to the government favored by the administration at Washington. As the American troops, comprising some 6,000 soldiers and marines, marched through the streets to board the transports there were no demonstrations, favorable or otherwise.

The troops under General Funston which left Vera Cruz were the following: Company E, Engineers; Company D, Signal Corps; Troops I and K, 6th Cavalry; 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Regiments of Infantry; Batteries A, B and C, 4th Field Artillery, and Field Hospital No. 3.

The evacuation began at eleven a.m. Nov. 23. A force of Constitutionalist troops was mobilized just beyond the American outposts of marines at El Tejar, where a force has been guarding the water works, and as the Americans withdrew the Mexicans advanced about three hundred yards. Major General Funston had previously ordered that all the saloons of the city be closed during the evacuation, and most of the large shops were closed. As each transport received her complement she dropped out into the channel, where the vessels formed into two lines, and at 1:30 the Cristobal, with General Funston aboard, passed through these lines and the voyage homeward commenced. A transport was provided for three hundred Mexican citizens who preferred to leave Vera Cruz with the American forces.

After the last of the troops had embarked Gen. Candido Aguilar formally raised the Mexican flag on the municipal palace as cornets played the national anthem and a great throng cheered. General Aguilar issued a stringent proclamation promising death for any form of looting. He had some 4,000 troops in the city. Close in to the shore the U.S. battleship Minnesota

remains, and beyond it in the outer harbor the U.S.S. Texas is anchored.

DEPARTURE OF U.S. FORCES.

The final departure of the American force was told in the following cable to the War Department by General Funston:

Vera Cruz, Mexico (via Galveston), Nov. 23, 1914.

The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D.C.

Evacuation has progressed favorably. Command has practically withdrawn without disagreeable incident of any sort. Will sail about two this afternoon. Transports for Galveston as follows:

Summer—48 first class, 28 second class and 780 troops.
Kilpatrick—66 first class, 36 second class and 989 troops.
Cristobal—106 first class, 65 second class and 1,038 troops.
McClellan—38 passengers, pertaining office Depot Quarter-master.

Kansas—9 first class, 129 troops and 808 animals.
Anchilla—253 Americans and 275 Mexicans, including 34 priests and 16 nuns.
Refugees composed 390 men, 56 women, 32 children and 50 priests and nuns.

Following transports sail same hour for Philadelphia:
City of Memphis—48 first class, 13 second class and 1,068 troops.

Denver—51 first class, 13 second and 977 troops.
San Marcos—28 first class, 6 second and 338 troops.
No more.

3:07 p.m.

FUNSTON.

Major General Funston and his staff and the transports Antilla, Cristobal and Summer arrived at Galveston, Texas, Nov. 26, and the McClellan and the Kilpatrick were due Nov. 27. Owing to the flooded condition of the Army camp sites, the soldiers will remain on board the transports for several days.

The marines from Vera Cruz are due in Philadelphia on Nov. 30. They are aboard the transport San Marcos, City of Denver and City of Memphis.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION WELL HANDLED.

Upon arriving at Texas City Nov. 26 Major Gen. Frederick Funston found among other papers a letter from the Secretary of War commending him in the highest terms for his services at Vera Cruz. He also found another personal note in which the Secretary indicated that the General was entitled to a leave of absence with the privilege of seeing his folks at home. General Funston has been on tropical service for over four years. Coming home from three years in the Philippines, he was ordered almost immediately to the Texas border, and departed shortly afterward with the troops to Vera Cruz.

When General Funston returns from his leave he will probably be assigned to the command of the Southern Department, although this question has not yet been settled. The following is the text of the official letter written by the Secretary of War:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 24, 1914.

My dear General: Now that you and your command have returned safely to this country, I desire to express to you the great appreciation that I have of the excellent service rendered by you and the men under you while at Vera Cruz.

In many ways the situation there was as difficult, if not more so, as actual warfare. The proper performance of the duty called for self-restraint, judgment, coolness and discipline in the very highest degree. The fact that during all the months that you occupied Vera Cruz there was not one untoward incident is of great significance. Any laxness of discipline or any careless handling of the situation might have precipitated consequences of a most disastrous character. The skill and ability of the officers and the discipline and exemplary conduct of the troops, not only prevented any untoward incident, but reflected the greatest credit upon themselves and the country which they represented.

I desire to convey to you and the officers and men of your command my warmest thanks and sincerest appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, Galveston, Texas.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Conflicting statements are being received regarding the conditions in Mexico City. According to advices received by Carranza agents on Nov. 25 at El Paso, Texas, Mexico City is in the hands of bandits, and mobs are running through the streets, looting stores and homes and killing residents. Anarchy reigns and the people in terror are praying for the coming of General Villa to deliver them from Zapata, state the same despatches.

The forces of General Zapata at Mexico City, according to an official telegram received at Washington Nov. 25, are maintaining order. Two messages were received, one from the Brazilian Minister and the other from American Consul Silliman. Mr. Silliman reported that the Zapata forces after sharp fighting entered just as the forces of General Blanco evacuated the city. There was disorder and looting. Notwithstanding the constant entry of Zapata troops during the night the Brazilian Minister said order had been maintained.

With Mexican conditions more chaotic than before the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops, Secretary Bryan is keeping up his hopes for peace in Mexico. He announced that special envoys would follow Villa, Carranza and Gutierrez. John R. Silliman has been given instructions to follow Carranza, while George C. Carothers had been directed to remain with Villa. Leon Canova would be with Gutierrez and the convention supporters.

Reports received in Juarez, Nov. 26, said that the Villa forces were acting with caution before entering Mexico City. It was declared that Villa had sent a commission to confer with General Zapata. Villa himself supposedly remained at Tula with the vanguard of his army. He was accompanied by George C. Carothers, the American State Department agent.

General Carranza entered Vera Cruz at the Los Cocos station at four p.m. Nov. 26. He received an ovation all along the line of march. He made a speech at the Palacio Municipal and exhorted the people to stand together and fight the enemies of Mexico. He appealed to their patriotism to end the civil war.

EQUIPMENT FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

While the despatches are describing the completeness of the equipment of the entire German army and most of the French army at the beginning of the war, the War Department has issued a circular setting forth the fact that our own Organized Militia is without sufficient uniforms to mobilize. There would be actual suffering among the state troops if they were suddenly called into the service of the general government at this time of the year. From time to time the state authorities have been reminded by the War Department of the deficiencies in the equipment of the National Guard. Although it is not stated in the circular, it is generally known that part of this deficiency is due to the carelessness of the

officers of the Militia. Enlisted men in many cases are permitted to take home their uniforms and even their arms, and very little effort has been made by commanding officers responsible to see that they are returned. Since the general government has been equipping the National Guard it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment has disappeared in this manner. Some of the estimates put the loss up into the millions. Under the new system of issuing annual equipment the officers of the National Guard will be held accountable for the equipment of their men.

It is doubtful whether there ever was such plain talk on the condition of the National Guard as is contained in this circular (Circular No. 15, War Department, Division of Militia Affairs, Nov. 2, 1914). After setting forth the provision of the law under which the annual Federal appropriation and allotment is made to the National Guard it says: "At the time of the inspection in 1914 nine states did not have sufficient clothing to provide one uniform for each of the hundred enlisted militiamen required for each Senator and Representative. Thirty-nine did not have sufficient clothing to provide one uniform for each enlisted man of the minimum authorized strength. A number of other states did not have sufficient arms and equipments for the minimum authorized strength. Should the Organized Militia be called into the United States service the troops would be sent to mobilization camps without sufficient uniforms to provide each soldier of the minimum strength with one suit of outside clothing. Many of the uniforms now in hands are of cotton material, and would not adequately protect the men from cold weather. Many soldiers would be without necessary arms, and the health and comfort of the whole would be endangered by the lack of essential supplies."

"The War Department would be confronted with a task of supplying deficiencies on short notice from resources available at the time, and would have to ship supplies of the kinds and the quantities required to fifty or more different points located in many cases at long distances from the depots. Unless these deficiencies of uniforms, arms and equipment are corrected the deplorable experiences of 1898 will be repeated. Congress has enacted laws written with a view to profiting by the lessons of 1898, and has appropriated annually for some years funds to meet the expenses of carrying these laws into effect. It is clearly in the intent of the law referred to that the Organized Militia should first of all receive the necessary arms, uniforms and equipments. Aside from the legal requirements, consideration of the welfare and interest of the nation, as well as the health, comfort, and even the lives of the civilian population composing the Organized Militia, calls for the correction of these very serious defects."

After setting forth the equipment required for an enlisted man and calling attention to the shortage of tentage, the circular goes on to say: "In view of the general failure of the several states to present all government property in their possession to inspectors in prior years, the attention of those concerned is particularly invited to this requirement. No credit will be allowed for property reported by the state unless its existence is certified by an inspecting officer or unless it has been ordered issued by the War Department. The inventory and the certificates of inspecting officers and approved requisitions will constitute the only evidence that will be accepted as to the availability of the property in possession of the National Guard."

The last paragraph of the circular is directed toward the many states who, according to reports of Militia officers, have complete equipment for their quota of National Guard, but in reality are short in this respect.

MR. BARTHOLOLT DEFENDS GERMANY.

Early in this war we predicted that it would result in a great sorting out of the sheep and goats, and that men who had been denouncing military establishments might find in the last analysis that they had a large measure of virtue. One of the most important men to come over to this view and to justify our prophecy is Richard Bartholdt, Representative from St. Louis, one of the founders of the Interparliamentary Peace Union and for years one of the fiercest assailants of the policy of military armaments. If anyone could see good in military preparedness it was surely not the zealous peace Congressman from Missouri. Perhaps no man in the country, not even excluding Dr. David Starr Jordan, who has coined so many new words to express his anti-militarist feelings, has been able more fluently to revel in such terms as the "military caste," the "military despotism," the "masses staggering under the load of armaments," etc., than Mr. Bartholdt. That was before the war. Since then his German ancestry and his German sympathy have made him see the German army in a new light entirely. In an address before the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Mass., in the municipal auditorium on Nov. 15, Mr. Bartholdt said, according to the report in the Springfield Republican:

"Instead of being army-ridden, Germany is glad to support its fighting force. The people have been contented under the 'military system,' having greater freedom in government, education, religion and public opinion than in any of the countries now pitted against her. But if anybody is justified in maintaining a big army it is Germany, surrounded as she is by strong nations whose frames of mind have not been pleasant. And at that her army and navy have cost less than that of any of the Allies, she having spent last year only \$294,000,000, as against \$311,000,000 for France, \$440,000,000 for Russia, and \$448,000,000 for England. Germany's 'militarism' is not so onerous as that of the Powers assailing her for it, and it has built up her great middle class into the backbone of the nation, whereas the bourgeois of the other lands has been trampled upon." He called attention to the fact that "under international law no nation can interfere with the internal affairs of any other, and since Germans are satisfied with 'militarism' it is nobody's business to reform them." He denied all assertions that Germany went to war for her own territorial aggrandizement. "Had that been a motive, she could have chosen a better time than this to strike. Russia was once exhausted in a struggle with the Japanese, England once was waging a war of extermination against the Boers. At either of those times Germany might have struck a more telling blow than in 1914."

Mr. Bartholdt reserved for the last a story of an interview which he had with the Kaiser in the fall of 1911, when as a special emissary of President Taft's he sat at the Emperor's right at a gala dinner and asked the

great German his opinion on international arbitration. His answer, Mr. Bartholdt claimed, proved the Kaiser's love of peace. He made it public for the first time in the Springfield speech. The Kaiser told him he thought arbitration would be a good thing, but that rulers should voluntarily consent to keep the peace. He said he had worked arduously to secure it and would maintain it to the end of his life. All of the other great Powers had enlarged their domains during his reign and all of them had waged wars during that time, even including the United States, but Germany was satisfied with her place in the sun and had kept the peace. "The people call me the peace Kaiser and I am proud of that title," was the Emperor's last words on the subject to Mr. Bartholdt.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Comdr. Thomas D. Parker, U.S.N., who was retired from Nov. 12, 1914, was born in South Carolina Aug. 3, 1871, and was appointed in the Navy April 19, 1898. He has had over ten years' sea service, and his last duty was in command of the U.S.S. Culgoa.

Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on Nov. 17, 1914, is a well known officer of the Army, and was born in Virginia May 16, 1865. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of July 1, 1886, when he was promoted in the Army additional second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was promoted second lieutenant six days later; first lieutenant, 2d Artillery, in 1892, and was transferred to the 1st Artillery in 1893, and to the 7th Artillery in 1898. He was promoted captain, Artillery Corps, in 1901, major in 1907, and the same year was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. He was assigned to the 2d Field Artillery Aug. 5, 1911; was promoted lieutenant colonel Sept. 7, 1911, and was transferred to the 3d Field Artillery March 12, 1913. His first duty after graduation was at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and after serving at several other posts on the Pacific coast to Aug. 31, 1888, he went to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. Other subsequent services included duty at West Point, N.Y., as assistant instructor of tactics from June 30 to Aug. 31, 1894; at the Artillery School, Aug. 31, 1894, to Jan. 20, 1896. He was aide-de-camp to Major General Merritt, 1896, and was appointed captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers May 12, 1898. He was engaged in the Manila campaign from June to August, 1898. He served temporary, from July 26 to Aug. 28, 1898, on the staff of Brig. Gen. F. V. Greene, who recommended him for promotion for gallant and most valuable services during the campaign. He was highly commended for services in reports of Major General Merritt and Brigadier General Greene. Colonel Mott was with General Merritt in attendance on the Peace Commission, Paris, from Oct. 3 to Nov. 3, 1898. He was promoted major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers Nov. 10, 1898, and was temporarily on the staff of Major Gen. F. V. Greene in Havana from Nov. 17 to Dec. 31, 1898. He served as adjutant general of the Department of Havana from Jan. 1, 1899, to April 25, 1899, and was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service on June 13, 1899. He was Military Attaché at Paris from June 1, 1900, to June 1, 1905, and at St. Petersburg from May, 1904, to November, 1905. He was a member of the Field Artillery Board, Fort Riley, from Jan. 8, 1906, to June 15, 1907, and in command of the 2d Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, Fort Sheridan, Ill., from June 15, 1907, and his last post of duty was at Manila with the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, Inf., U.S.A., promoted colonel by the appointment of Greene as brigadier general, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 17, 1864. He is a West Pointer, graduating from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1886, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 11th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1890; captain, 12th Infantry, in 1898; major, 29th Infantry, in 1905, and lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, 1911. Colonel Hirst began his first service on the frontier at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., in September, 1886. After a detail at West Point in the Department of Mathematics, he was ordered again to frontier duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., where he served from Dec. 22, 1895, to April 8, 1895, several months being spent in the field. Among subsequent duties he served in Porto Rico from Aug. 1 to Dec. 28, 1898, and went to the Philippines in February, 1899, where he served in the field to April, 1902. After serving at posts in the west and on recruiting duty, Colonel Hirst went again to the Philippines in March, 1904, serving to December, 1905. He next served at Fort Douglas, Utah, and at Denver, Colo., and was appointed a member of the General Staff in March, 1907, serving until March, 1911. His last post of duty was at St. Paul, Minn., where he was on duty with the Minnesota National Guard.

Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., promoted colonel Nov. 10, 1914, vice Dickens, deceased, was born in Maryland Feb. 6, 1869, his father being the late Rear Admiral Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N. He was appointed to the Naval Academy on May 19, 1884, and was graduated in 1888. After spending two years at sea on the Richmond before final graduation, he was transferred to the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant July 1, 1890. Colonel Kane during the war with Spain served as a lieutenant on board the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, employed in scouting. When Captain Cotton, commanding the Harvard, put into the harbor of St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, May 11, 1898, the American Consul at St. Pierre received word from Fort de France, fifteen miles away, that the Spanish torpedoboat Furor had arrived at that place that day and that the vessel would depart at seven o'clock in the evening. Captain Cotton detailed Lieutenant Kane to proceed at once to Fort de France and get more definite information. Lieutenant Kane, accompanied by the Consul, after a perilous trip in a small rowboat through an exceedingly rough sea arrived at Fort de France on the morning of May 12. Lieutenant Kane gained valuable information and reported to Captain Cotton that he had seen and counted five steamers, hull down, in the offing, and later passed within a quarter of a mile of the Spanish torpedoboat destroyer Terror. Captain Cotton was thus able to report the arrival of Admiral Cervera, with four cruisers and three torpedoboat destroyers under his command, and it was the first official information regarding the Spanish fleet. Colonel Kane has had six years' sea service, four years and a half of foreign service, and some fourteen years of other duty. His last assignment was as a student at the Army War College.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McCormick, U.S.N., was retired for disability incident to the Service on Nov. 18, 1914. He was born in Pennsylvania June 22, 1885, and was

appointed in the Navy in June, 1904. His last duty was at the Naval Academy.

Promotions in the Field Artillery arm have been made as follows: Major George L. R. Irwin, 4th F.A., to be lieutenant colonel from Nov. 18, 1914, vice Mott, 2d F.A., retired; Capt. Richard H. McMaster, 5th F.A., to be major from Nov. 18, 1914, vice Irwin, promoted; 1st Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st F.A., to be captain from Nov. 18, 1914, vice McMaster, promoted; 2d Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th F.A., to be first lieutenant from Nov. 18, 1914, vice Glassford, promoted.

Infantry promotions have been made as follows: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, unassigned, to be colonel Nov. 20, 1914, vice Greene, appointed brigadier general; Major James H. Frier, 8th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel Nov. 21, 1914, vice Benjamin A. Poore, detached from his command; Capt. John H. Parker, 8th Inf., to be major from Nov. 21, 1914, vice Frier, 8th Inf., promoted.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

On of the most interesting bulletins of the war was the one issued by the French War Office on Wednesday giving an outline of the recent fighting. The whole campaign of the Germans in the West seems to have been directed to the one end of breaking through the Allies' left flank.

In Belgium between the Lys and the coast the Germans massed fifteen infantry corps and four cavalry corps to crush the British, French and Belgian resistance. The success of the latter in withstanding these hard-pressed assaults results in the defeat of the German plan and in a further gain of time for the development of the Allied armies.

The Germans then turned their main efforts against Russia, while contenting themselves with a defensive campaign in the west. This has not meant, however, a complete inactivity. They have continually kept in touch through reconnaissances, and from time to time have launched minor attacks where a weakening of the lines was suspected. In the present fighting in France and Belgium the Germans are making a wonderful showing. The relative strength of the forces has been estimated as 1,800,000 Germans against 2,300,000 Allies. Other estimates make the disparity still greater. In spite of this the Germans have not only held their own in this field for two months, but have even forced the fighting all along the line and have captured Antwerp and St. Mihiel. It is a noteworthy example of the value to a nation of military preparedness.

The entire week of fighting in the west has produced no important change in the position of the contending forces. At Nieupoort the British and Belgians have gained the east bank of the Yser. On Nov. 25 the French recaptured Dixmude. They also regained Bixchoote, after having been driven back two miles to the canal. Violent bombardments were reported at Ypres, Arras, Soissons, and Rheims. The French regained Four de Paris, eight miles southwest of Varennes, and Ornes, nine miles northeast of Verdun. The fighting at Les Eparges, ten miles southeast of Verdun, shows that the French have here been driven back two miles. At Châvonnecourt, just across the Meuse from St. Mihiel, the Germans have driven out the French and maintain their hold on the west bank of the river. The French bombardment of Arncliffe, on the Moselle, where it reaches the German border, shows that the French are maintaining their advanced position at Pagny. No change is reported in the Vosges or in Alsace.

The whole field then shows a lack of aggressive strength on both sides. The Germans seem to lack numbers, due to their campaign against Russia, while the Allies seem to consider their forces as yet insufficiently equipped and trained to warrant a general advance.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

When the Russians made their first stand on Nov. 16 along the line through Plock and Kutno to oppose the German turning movement, they were soon overpowered by the latter and were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The Germans followed close behind and three days after they reached Lodz. The Russians still retreated and drew on the Germans to within forty miles of Warsaw before they turned to make their main resistance.

The Russian movements indicate a good strategic control of their forces. While the weak right flank was retreating toward Warsaw, the armies in the center were concentrated between the Warthe river and the railroad southeast of Lodz. They allowed the German columns to get nearly past their front and then struck northward.

The Germans were caught in flank. At Brzeziny and Tuszyn, fifteen miles east and fifteen miles south of Lodz, their advance guards were defeated on Nov. 20 and driven back twenty miles to a line north of Lodz. Here they gained touch with their main body and attempted a stronger resistance. This was unsuccessful, and on Nov. 22 the Russians drove them out of Strykow and Zgierz, north of Lodz.

In the same general forward move the Russians captured Zdunskawola and Szadek, ten and sixteen miles east of Sieradz. This attack threatens the German lines of communication and is forcing a retreat from their advanced position. The Russians claim a great success, but sufficient details have not been published as yet to establish its importance.

The Germans are unlikely to engage in a general battle if they find that the chances favor the Russians. Consequently it seems probable that the former are now engaged in a rapid retreat toward some more favorable battlefield. Such a move would increase their strength by gathering in the detachments in rear and would increase the difficulties for the Russians.

While the Germans were making their great dash around the Russian right flank the Austrians made a diversion against the opposite flank. By advancing north of Cracow they pushed the Russians back to Miechow and the Pilica River. The Russians now claim an important gain in this region.

When the Russians were thus engaged on their flanks the Germans pushed forward a third attack against the center in the hopes that they would encounter reduced resistance in this part of the line. This attack, acting in combination with that on the northern flank, was to have destroyed the right wing of the Russian army.

Instead the Russians on Nov. 25 repulsed the attack from Wielun and at the same time pressed northward in rear of the German forces at Lodz. These last were caught in flank during their retreat and suffered a large loss, claimed in Petrograd despatches as 29,000 men.

In East Prussia there has been little change during the week. The Russians now hold a line through Pillkallen, Gumbinnen, Darkehmen, Lyck and Johannisburg.

In the Carpathians the Russians have now gained possession of the passes. At Hamonna, south of Samok, they have advanced twenty miles into Hungary.

Przemysl still holds out against the Russians. The latter have evidently left only observing forces at this point while pushing forward all available men to the more important fighting at the front.

The fighting in Turkey is still between relatively small forces. On the Sinai Peninsula the Turkish army from Akabah has advanced to within twenty miles of the Suez Canal. In Transcaucasia the Turks have driven the Russians back to the border opposite Erzerum. The Russians now claim to have renewed their invasion in this district. On the Black Sea coast the Turks have advanced ten miles into Russian territory and have captured Artvin, on the Chorok River, twenty miles from Batum.

THE HAMMOND RADIO CONTROLLED BOAT.

A special commission of Army officers returned to Washington on Nov. 26 from Gloucester, Mass., where they had been to observe the operation of the Natalia, the radio controlled torpedoboat invented by John Hays Hammond, jr. This commission consisted of Col. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. Francis J. Behr and Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, Coast Art. Corps.

Glowing accounts of the success of the experiments with the Hammond boat are published in the daily press, which are apparently entirely warranted by the official information in the matter so far as it has been made public. The belief is expressed that Hammond has developed a new offensive weapon of great value, both to coast fortifications and the Navy. The Hammond invention has been before the War Department for more than a year and has been closely studied by officers of the Coast Artillery Corps. Navy officers are awaiting with interest the report to be submitted to the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications by the Army board, in the expectation that the radio controlled boat may prove a formidable addition to the present offensive power of the fleet and its auxiliaries.

Captain Behr spent several months working with Mr. Hammond at the latter's laboratories at Gloucester. For a week he and the other Coast Artillery officers sent there have been studying the craft as she has been sent over the ocean's surface at times without a soul on board, her engine and steering gear being controlled entirely by wireless apparatus manipulated by Hammond as he sat in his radio research laboratory at Fresh Water Cove. Mr. Hammond, says a Gloucester despatch to the New York Sun, said that he was bound to secrecy as to what had been done during the week, but confirmed the report that the boat's mechanism responded to wireless waves when twenty-eight miles distant from the sending station. There was no necessity of producing a craft that would operate by wireless beyond the range of vision, but he had secured as a matter of study satisfactory results at the greater distance.

In effect the craft is a huge torpedo which is directed from the wireless station by Hertzian waves. A load of explosive totaling 4,000 pounds can be carried.

Mr. Hammond, it is stated, has advanced far ahead of any inventor in Europe at work on the same problem, so that the United States is assured of the exclusive use of this weapon for an indefinite period. The methods by which Mr. Hammond attained success have been carefully guarded, so that there is little danger of their becoming known. In his experiments Mr. Hammond, sitting in his laboratory on shore, put the Natalia on her course and held her there until the moment he wished to divert her, when the craft bore off at precisely the angles desired by the controller. It is declared that Mr. Hammond was able to direct the movements of the Natalia absolutely at will, at ranges of about eight miles. The boat could be controlled at much greater distances, limited only by the power of the radio station sending out the controlling waves. Mr. Hammond uses only a five kilowatt station, whereas the modern battleship carries a wireless apparatus of from thirty to fifty kilowatts. The boat has a device for preventing interference with control, by which the person operating the boat or torpedo is assured that no enemy with a radio apparatus of higher power than that used to direct the movements of the craft can suppress the waves controlling it.

Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, made the following statement regarding the Hammond invention:

"Mr. Hammond has, in the opinion of the Chief of Coast Artillery, at the present time worked out the details of radio control so as to make it possible to apply it in the form of a spar torpedo to a motorboat. His further experiments point to a satisfactory solution of the problem of applying his equipment to a submerged torpedo under radio control from shore. The distance to which this control can be exercised is limited only by the distinctness of vision aided by telescopes.

"It should be pointed out that this new type of weapon does not displace the submarine mine defense. The radio controlled torpedo is an offensive weapon, and like the projectiles of guns and mortars seeks its own target and seeks it under constantly controlled direction.

"If such a means of attack were added to those we now have we would then be able to attack an enemy's ships by mortar fire falling vertically on the decks of the ships, by gunfire against the side, turret and barbettes armor and by submarine mines and radio controlled torpedo below water. The controllable, mobile type of torpedo has been always considered desirable as a feature of coast defense armament, but no practical solution of the problem has heretofore been offered."

The possibilities of the Hammond invention and earlier experiments with it in directing wireless-controlled torpedoes were described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 14, 1914, quoting an article by Cleveland Moffet in McClure's Magazine. In our issue of March 28 Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., wrote of the steering of vessels by wireless telegraphy:

"In the summer of 1897, while I was attached to the Petrel at Chemulpo, Korea, I made this invention; and I wrote to the United States describing my invention and my desire to patent it. The idea was considered so visionary, however, that I could not get any one to entertain it seriously; and it was not until Sept. 7, 1898, that I got my application filed in the Patent Office. In February, 1900, I found my application was still in the Patent Office. On investigating the matter, I found that a patent on the same invention had already been given to Nikola Tesla. The Patent Office admitted that they had made a mistake in giving him this patent, for my application had been filed before Tesla's patent was granted. * * * A patent was finally issued to me

on Oct. 23, 1900, and in order to avoid the complication due to the mistake of the Patent Office the claims granted to me were made broader than Tesla's, although Tesla's patent preceded mine.

"My patent is called 'Apparatus for controlling mechanism of moving vessels or vehicles.' * * * The first claim reads as follows: 'I therefore claim—(1) The combination with a source of electric waves or disturbances, of a moving vessel or vehicle and mechanism thereon for steering or operating the same; and controlling apparatus, adapted to be actuated by the influence of said waves or disturbances at a distance from the source, as set forth.'"

REPORT CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

In his annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., gives a brief statement of the work of the Navy in Mexican waters, which particularly illustrated the shortage of personnel compared with the number of ships we possess, and would be compelled to commission in time of war. Practically all officers on ships in Mexican waters (except heads of departments) were in the grade of ensign, and nearly half of the heads of departments were lieutenants. This state of affairs obtains with more than seventy-five per cent. of the line officers at sea—a greater percentage than ever before known in time of peace. A redistribution of officers in the various grades of the line is urgently needed and recommended. This redistribution should be made as soon as practicable, and should place the line in a condition that would enable this bureau to assign officers of fitting rank and experience to positions commensurate in importance.

Of the 1,881 line officers, 793 are above the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and 1,088 of or below that rank. This condition is abnormal and should be remedied. The matter of promotion, too, is a serious question, and becomes worse each year as each new class of ensigns (numbering on the average about 160) enters the Service. This will leave a surplus of 110 to be added each year to the grade lieutenant, junior grade, "all eligible for promotion but awaiting vacancies, not more than forty of which are likely to occur in any one year under the present law. It will readily be seen that the junior ensigns of the class of 1915 cannot expect to be promoted to lieutenant commander, under such conditions, under forty years, or at a time when they will have reached the statutory retirement age of sixty-two.

"In other words, all the officers in the Service fit for duty would be junior lieutenants and ensigns. The lieutenants, lieutenant commanders, commanders, captains and rear admirals would be officers who have only recently stepped up from having been worn-out junior lieutenants, and would only be waiting to reach the retiring age. It is needless to comment on such a situation. If the matter were not so serious it would be ludicrous.

"The bureau has no doubt that Congress will remedy this condition of the personnel, but considers that it is its duty to recommend that speedy action be taken. Nothing can be done without increased cost, and the longer action is delayed the greater will be the cost.

"About fifty per cent. of the 351 lieutenants are now performing duty which normally should be performed by lieutenant commanders, while about ten per cent. are performing watch duty in the fleet, which should be the normal duty of the grade."

Unusual demands have been made to commission various ships needed in West Indian, Central American and Mexican waters. These have happily been met, principally because the quota of enlisted men gained its full strength, many applications being refused to avoid exceeding the legal limit. The North Atlantic Fleet has been kept nearly up to full complements during the year. During the coming year and a half it is expected that eight destroyers, ten submarines, two dreadnoughts and several auxiliaries will be ready for commissioning, calling for a large number of men. As no extra allowance is provided for these ships, retrenchments will have to be provided in various ways to meet the situation.

The operations in Mexican waters have subjected the endurance of the officers and men to a most severe test with the gratifying and expected result of demonstrating that the personnel of the Navy is capable of withstanding the hardships of protracted severe service in the tropics with the cheerful optimism that history and the traditions of the Service promised.

The naval landing force was under continuous fire from Mexican soldiers and snipers for two days, and the exceedingly small number of casualties, fifteen killed and fifty-six wounded, can only be accounted for by the efficient and thorough work of all the officers and men engaged. While the conduct and efficiency of every officer and man employed in the operations at Vera Cruz was worthy of the highest commendation, the Department, in accordance with specific recommendations made by Rear Admiral Fletcher, issued medals of honor in commemoration of this conspicuous event to the men whose names have heretofore been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as recommended for this honor. It is recommended that legislation be enacted providing medals of honor for officers distinguished by extraordinary gallantry in action. In default of this the Department was not able to thus recognize the gallant deeds of officers who fought side by side with the men and who were commended by Admiral Fletcher for gallantry and extraordinary heroism in battle. But highly commendatory letters for gallantry were written to them, the number thus recognized being thirty-four officers and sixty-eight men.

Lack of officers has prevented the training of a satisfactory number of torpedo experts. This difficulty has within the last year been in a measure overcome by establishing a torpedo school on board the U.S.S. Montana, which vessel has been fitted with modern torpedo installation for this purpose. The course is to be five months, and by completing each year two classes of twenty officers each it is hoped to secure a satisfactory number of qualified torpedo officers. In spite of the deficiency of junior officers, it is believed that this will compensate for the temporary loss of the services on the ships of the officers at the torpedo school. There is a gratifying increase in the number of officers at the Naval War College, as well as in those assigned to post-graduate courses at the Naval Academy. It is hoped that eventually all officers will have the benefit of such instruction.

The bill granting paymasters' clerks the status of warrant officers is recommended. The bill allowing one chaplain for each 1,250 personnel will provide a chaplain for each large ship and all important shore stations.

The entrance examinations for the Naval Academy are found to be now of about the proper degree as to

severity and scope. Considering the short time that the enlisted candidates had for preparation it is encouraging to note that as many as five passed the examination and entered the Academy. It is the bureau's belief that many more than fifteen will meet the requirements next year and during succeeding years. The course in English studies at the Academy has been materially improved and modernized during the past year and steps have been taken to encourage and promote literary tastes and literary work. The formation of voluntary literary and debating societies will be invited. The post-graduate course has been developed and improved.

An important change in policy has been to transfer the Naval Academy organization to sea during the summer months. For this purpose a practice squadron of three battleships with the Superintendent as squadron commander is utilized. The bureau recommends that the cruise be made to San Francisco via the Panama Canal next year, and that the squadron remain at Panama long enough to give opportunity for all midshipmen to gain a comprehensive knowledge of the important features connected with the canal.

At the naval radio stations 17,710 commercial messages were handled in the ten months ending Dec. 31, 1913, and the total receipts were \$20,860.52.

A graded retirement law based on periods of twelve, sixteen, twenty and twenty-four years is recommended. This would induce longer service, and those retired would create a valuable reserve for time of war. The extension and standardizing of the period of training of enlisted men to four months has permitted the establishment of a more regular and systematic course of training, and the addition of a curriculum of educational studies graded to the previous education the apprentice seamen have received, and consistent with the time that can be spared therefor.

There was a delay in getting under way the school system prescribed in G.O. No. 63, and it was deemed advisable to suspend school on the vessels in Mexican waters, so that the system has not had a fair trial. Such reports as have been received indicate the interest of officers and men, and, with some modifications that the brief and partial operation of the plan have suggested, it is anticipated that it can be fully inaugurated again in the autumn with every indication that it will cause a marked improvement in the efficiency of the enlisted personnel by giving them increased knowledge along many lines and opportunities for advancement. Eighteen vocational trade schools have been maintained under the direction of the bureau.

The enlisted personnel was distributed Oct. 15, 1914, as follows: Vessels afloat, 41,448; training stations and trade schools, 4,075; hospitals, 1,388; recruiting stations, 375; fifty-one radio stations, 258; ships under construction, 111; shore duty, 880; insular force, 356; awaiting transfer to cruising ships, 750; prisoners, 1,103; on leave, 450; traveling to and from stations, 750; awaiting discharge, etc., 425; insane, 24; grand total, 52,293. A description is given of the important changes made in the matter of the punishment of enlisted men, by which it is intended to avoid imprisonment not essential to discipline, and to rid the Service of men who make a practice of committing the most common offenses occurring in the administration of naval discipline, namely, unauthorized absence in its various forms and drunkenness on shore. Provision is also made to avoid the turning at large of enlisted men without any money. Men discharged by court-martial or as undesirable will hereafter have the badges of uniform, such as cap, ribbons, metal devices, rating badges, etc., removed at the time of discharge. It is hoped ultimately to have a supply of civilian clothing to be exchanged for the uniform clothing of men so discharged. An important change has also been made in the interest of the enlisted men to remit all of the money forfeited by sentence of court-martial if finally honorably discharged, or one-half of the money forfeited if discharged with an ordinary discharge. With a view to allowing men who are dissatisfied or who have some good reason for desiring their discharge to leave the Navy in an honorable status the conditions under which men might purchase discharge have been made easier.

Recruiting has been very satisfactory. The quota was reached in May and enlistments temporarily suspended. The result was attained without special effort, and with greatly diminished expenditure for advertising. The sentiment of the public toward the Navy has undergone a marked change in recent years, due partly to the extensive advertising policy of the Department and partly to the improvements in the Service. It is believed that no difficulty would be experienced in meeting an increased demand upon the recruiting service.

By the finger print system 602 men who attempted to enlist fraudulently under assumed names were detected. A discontinuance of the practice of issuing good conduct medals to men discharged at the end of the first enlistment is recommended, and the issue of a button to all honorably discharged men to indicate the honorable service of bearer.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 389-90.)

To anyone who has stood behind even a field gun as it is firing, says a correspondent of the London Times, the sound of the explosion seems to be the tearing of 10,000 yards of calico rolled into one clasp. The air seems as if it were suddenly torn in two. Magnify this 3-inch gun six times over and one has some small idea of the nervous strain troops must be undergoing.

Kiaochau Bay, from which the Japanese have driven the Germans, is situated at the eastern extremity of Shantung Province, facing Chefoo and the British colony of Wei-hai-wei in the western direction. The distance from Chefoo is 239 nautical miles, from Shanghai 335, and from Moji, in Japan, 570. The population of Tsingtau numbers over 60,484, including 4,256 Germans, 316 Japanese and 53,312 Chinese. Outside the new town there is a Chinese population of 192,000, heretofore under the influence of the Germans. With a view to protecting the port from the strong northwesterly wind, a huge mole, nearly three miles long, has been built, enveloping nearly the whole of the bay. Two large piers have also been constructed. Altogether there is provision for loading or unloading twelve steamers of over 6,000 tons at one and the same time. The accommodation thus provided is far better than that at either Port Arthur or Dalny (Dairen) in Manchuria. Docks and jetties have also been built. Thus ends the German rule in the Pacific. Tsingtau was a fairly strong place, which was expected to hold out for six months, but could not withstand the attack for as many weeks. Since there was no possibility of relief, the defense was hopeless from the first, and was only made for the honor of the

flag. The place was strongly fortified and armed with 600 Krupp guns of varying caliber.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., the principal speaker at a conference in Birmingham, England, said there was a good deal of ominous talk about conscription, but if it came into the political field as a practical issue people in this country would at once be divided into two contending camps. There would be many young men who would consider that, after all, America would be the only place left as the last refuge of freedom, and many of them would betake themselves there, and small blame to them.

A statue to Joan of Arc is to be set up after the war at Lagny, the extreme point touched by the scouts of General von Kluck's army during its march on Paris. The Czar has contributed to this monument.

In the neighborhood of Vailly trenches are so close that constant jokes are played by the rival armies. In one of these a German who left the lines to search for milk in a farm house by mistake wandered into the French trenches, where he was captured and detained all night. He was sent back to the trenches dressed in woman's clothes. His captors had merely taken the milk.

LOSS OF BRITISH WARSHIP BULWARK.

The 15,000-ton British battleship Bulwark was blown up in Sheerness Harbor, in the Thames, thirty-five miles from London, on the morning of Nov. 26, with a loss of between seven hundred and eight hundred lives. The ship sank within three minutes, and there were only fourteen survivors. The catastrophe is believed to have been caused by the explosion of a magazine aboard. The naval authorities declare it would be impossible for a submarine to get into the harbor, and in view of this an internal explosion from some cause unknown at present is the cause of the destruction of the ship.

The Admiralty believes that some light may be thrown upon the occurrence at an inquiry. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons concerning the disaster, said: "The loss of the ship does not sensibly affect our military position, but I regret the loss of life, which was very heavy. Only fourteen men were saved. All the officers and the rest of the crew, which, I suppose, numbered between seven hundred and eight hundred men, perished." The crew of the vessel in the navy lists is given at 789.

Sir Hiram Maxim, expert on explosives, said there were various ways in which the explosion might have occurred, though all of them are extremely rare. One cause might be the faulty manufacture of gun cotton. But so far as he knew that was not possible under the modern conditions of manufacture and test. Spontaneous generation of heat might have caused the explosion, or there might have been some accidental culminating powder present that set off the cordite.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said: "People naturally will think of German spies as an explanation of the disaster. I prefer to say nothing about that. It is certain that the magazine must have exploded, but I cannot imagine how it happened. Good cordite does not explode without a detonator, and inferior cordite is excluded by frequent tests. There was a fire a while ago within the magazine of the battleship Revenge. Sailors quenched it and the magazine did not explode. The magazine of the Bulwark was in a very safe position and was protected by every modern device. Possibly a shell or fuse was dropped, but even this ought not to have exploded the magazine."

The Bulwark cost \$5,000,000 and was fifteen years old, and although no longer one of the first line ships was a valuable ship to lose. Some years ago she was the flagship of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in the Mediterranean. The Bulwark was laid down in 1899 and completed in 1902. She was 411 feet long, had a beam of 75 feet and drew 29 feet of water. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her speed was eighteen knots, and her armor belt amidships was seven inches. This is the second British battleship lost during the war, the first being the Audacious, blown up by a mine.

No officers were saved from the Bulwark. The survivors are a sergeant and private of marines, nine seamen and three stokers. The majority of the crew belonged to Portsmouth and many were reservists. The last previous disaster of the kind was the unexplained explosion which destroyed the French battleship La Liberté in the harbor of Toulon. Accidents of the character of the explosion in the Bulwark are very uncommon in the British navy, and extraordinary care is ordered in the handling of explosives and the safeguarding of ships' magazines. No official statement has been made that the ship was taking on explosives at the time of the accident; it is only rumored. Some assert that the ship's band was playing.

U.S.S. JASON ABROAD.

The U.S. collier Jason, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, loaded with toys and clothing for the needy among the warring nations abroad, arrived after a rough trip at Plymouth, England, Nov. 25, receiving a great welcome. British torpedo boat destroyers, flying the American ensign, met the Jason outside and escorted her into the harbor. The Earl of Beauchamp and Mr. F. B. Acland, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, together with representatives of the London Board of Trade, were on hand to meet the Jason when she docked.

The Earl of Beauchamp extended a welcome to Lieutenant Commander Courtney and to Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, who represents the two hundred newspapers all over the United States which assisted in collecting the gifts forming the cargo of the Jason. Hundreds of women went aboard the Jason after the official reception of the vessel, among them Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who presented to Lieutenant Commander Courtney a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums on behalf of the women of England. Harbor craft welcomed the Jason with whistles, displaying at the same time in her honor the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the allied nations. On the pier the Royal Marine Band played national airs. The unloading of the gifts for British and Belgian children began at once. The Jason leaves for Marseilles Nov. 27 to distribute gifts to the French children.

The Earl of Beauchamp gave a dinner, on behalf of the Foreign Office, to the officers of the Jason and Mr. O'Laughlin. The British army and navy were represented by the commandants of the Plymouth fortress

and the navy yard, Mayor Baker, of Plymouth, and Major WaWidorf Astor were among the guests.

The Earl of Beauchamp replied to the toast "The King," while Mr. Acland responded to "The President of the United States." Lieutenant Commander Courtney, replying to a toast "to the Christmas Ship," said: "The American Navy is glad to discharge such a mission as this—a service which appeals to my heart. Thousands of little ones at home wish the Jason god-speed."

During the dinner the Earl of Beauchamp read the following telegram from Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of War: "Please express on my behalf and that of the British army our cordial appreciation and grateful thanks for the kind thought of the American people. The welcome freight the Jason carries will bring pleasure to the homes of many of those whose fathers are away."

Mr. Acland said that Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had asked him to express how much Sir Edward had been touched by the greetings of good-will from the American children.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A silver life-saving medal has been awarded by the Treasury Department to Ernest W. Keller, electrician, second class, U.S.N., in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving a woman from drowning in Mare Island Straits, off Vallejo, Cal., on Sept. 28, 1914.

The Caesar, at the Charleston Yard, has been ordered to Norfolk.

The Potomac, at the Charleston Yard, has been ordered to the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, towing coal barge No. 1. From Guantanamo Bay the Potomac will proceed to Cristobal for duty as mobile tender to the First Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Upon completion of division practice by the battleships off the Capes of Chesapeake the Uncas will proceed to Norfolk, Philadelphia and return to Norfolk.

The Marblehead, at Sausalito, has been ordered to Mare Island Yard for repairs, which are expected to be finished about Feb. 20 next.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the West Virginia to the Santiago.

The Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, has been reorganized as follows: Washington (flagship), Tennessee, North Carolina, Montana, Des Moines, Tacoma, Petrel, Castine, Marietta, Machias, Wheeling, Sacramento, Nashville, San Francisco and Chester.

What is declared to be easily the fastest displacement motor boat in the world was turned over to the Aviation Section of the U.S. Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal., Nov. 20, 1914, by its builders. In unofficial tests on Nov. 20 the boat developed a speed of forty-five miles an hour, carrying eight passengers. The world's record for displacement boats is thirty-six miles an hour with four passengers, it is claimed. The boat is for use in aiding aviators who get into trouble in over-water flights.

The United States submarine A-6 on her final acceptance trip off the harbor of New London, Conn., on Nov. 23 fired a dummy torpedo while she was submerged. The destroyer McDonough, which was acting as tender, as a result received a puncture in the bow, luckily above the water line.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy in addition to those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Wilmington, sailed Nov. 24 from Swatow, China, for Hongkong, China.
Saratoga, arrived Nov. 24 at Manila, P.I.
Albany, sailed Nov. 23 from the west coast of Mexico for San Diego, Cal.
Cleveland, arrived Nov. 24 at the Mare Island yard.
Hancock, sailed Nov. 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santo Domingo City.
Washington, arrived Nov. 24 at Philadelphia, Pa.
Vulcan, sailed Nov. 25 from Scio, Asia Minor, for Beirut, Asia Minor.
Rainbow, arrived Nov. 25 at the Mare Island yard.
Hancock, arrived Santo Domingo City Nov. 26.
Jason, arrived Devonport, England, Nov. 25.
Caesar, sailed from Charleston for Washington Nov. 26.
North Dakota, arrived Norfolk yard Nov. 26.
Albany, arrived San Diego Nov. 26.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 20.—Ensign F. K. Elder detached New Jersey; to Joutet.

Bttn. J. L. Thomas to Pacific Reserve Fleet.
Chief Gun. Edwin Alberts to Training Station, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Mach. Bernhard Christensen to Louisiana.

NOV. 21.—Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton detached Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. H. P. Jones detached commandant, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to command Florida.

Capt. E. W. Eberle detached command Washington; to commandant, navy yard, and superintendent, Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. E. L. Beach detached command Vestal; to command Washington.

Lieut. J. N. Ferguson detached duty on staff, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to aid on staff, Commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Washington.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to duty on staff, Commander, Cruiser Squadron.

Lieut. S. L. H. Hazard detached naval station, Key West, Fla.; to Kentucky.

Lieut. J. J. Manning detached navy yard, Mare Island; to South Dakota.

Lieut. W. E. Whitehead to naval station, Key West, Fla.

Msbn. H. T. Dickinson detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Utah.

Chief Bttn. Patrick Shannahan detached command Amphitrite; to Illinois.

Chief Bttn. J. J. Holden detached navy yard, Boston; Mass.; to command Amphitrite.

Bttn. J. J. Joyce detached Paducah; to Patuxent.

Bttn. W. A. Martin detached Illinois; to Potomac.

Chief Mach. J. B. Martin to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Carp. Louis Haase to Works William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Carp. Clifton Greenwell to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Carp. George Helms detached Works William Cramp and Sons; to Wisconsin.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Rappole appointed; to New Jersey.

NOV. 23.—Capt. C. W. Dyson detached Inspector of Machinery, Works New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J.; to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hannigan detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 3, 1914; to Olympia as executive officer.

Lieut. R. P. Scudder detached Vermont; to Olympia.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McCormick, retired, placed on retired list of officers from Nov. 18, 1914; detached Maine, to home.

Ensign G. B. Hoey to Henley.

Ensign J. H. Brown detached Reina Mercedes; to Georgia.

Ensigns C. K. Bronson and G. DeC. Chevalier detached North Carolina; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign H. P. Samson detached Nebraska; to Yankton.

Surg. C. St. J. Butler to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. C. E. Strite detached marine detachment, Pensacola; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

P.A. Surg. Luther Sheldon detached Solace; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

A. Surg. T. R. Healy, M.R.C., commissioned from Nov. 12, 1914.

Pay Dir. S. L. Heap to duty charge Consolidated Navy Disbursement and Allotment Office, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. C. M. Ray detached in charge Navy Allotment Office; to purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.

Paymr. John Irwin, jr., detached Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.; to navy yard, Puget Sound.

A. Paymr. J. H. Maynard resignation accepted, to take effect Dec. 1, 1914.

NOV. 24.—Capt. M. L. Bristol to duty director of naval aeronautics, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gay detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to command Benham.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting to duty as officer in charge Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward detached Olympia; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. G. A. Beall detached naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. (J.G.) B. V. McCandlish to Virginia.

Ensign W. D. Snyder detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Des Moines.

Ensign P. A. Stevens detached Minnesota; to training station, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Paymr. R. L. Kittrell, F. C. Craig, R. W. Swearingen, J. P. Jackson and F. C. Beck appointed from Nov. 12, 1914.

to Navy Pay Officers' School, Washington, D.C.

Chief Gun. W. G. Moore detached Louisiana; to leave.

Gun. James Munro detached Kearsarge; to Louisiana.

Mach. R. H. Bush to Naval Academy.

NOV. 25.—Comdr. William D. MacDougall detached command Mayflower; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox to office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Ray detached Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Cole to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Berry detached Naval Academy; to command Mayflower.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Cotten detached naval attaché, Tokio, Japan; to temporary duty Navy Department.

Lieut. B. A. Long detached Delaware; to flag secretary, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Galloway detached Kearsarge; to Des Moines.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. McCourt detached aid on staff Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Thomson detached aid on staff, Commander, 3d Division, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. McCormick placed on retired list from Nov. 18, 1914.

Ensign J. D. Pennington detached naval coal depot, Bradford, R.I.; to Panther.

Ensign J. L. Hall detached Hannibal to Utah.

Ensign T. L. Shannon detached Louisiana; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton resignation accepted, to take effect January 26, 1914.

Chief Bttn. John Danner detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to charge naval coal depot, Bradford, R.I.

Chief Gun. C. E. Jaffe placed on retired list from Nov. 21, 1914; to home.

Chief Carp. P. Treutlein to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Note.—Capt. Matt H. Signor, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1914.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 21.—First Lieut. C. G. Sinclair detached 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz; to U.S.S. Minnesota.

Second Lieut. A. B. Sutherland detached U.S.S. Minnesota; to 9th Company, 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz.

Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt detached recruiting duty, St. Paul, Minn.; to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, duty 12th Company.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

NOV. 20.—Capt. J. G. Berry detached Tuscarora upon relief; to duty in connection Life-saving Service.

Second Lieut. LeRoy Reinburg detached Itasca; to Woodbury and granted leave until Nov. 30.

First Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright detached Wissahickon; to Yamacraw and granted ten days' leave en route.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan detached Tuscarora; to Miami and granted thirty days' leave en route.

NOV. 21.—Constr. J. Q. Walton and 1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf ordered to New York in connection with inspection of material for revenue cutters Nos. 26 and 27.

First Lieut. W. T. Stromberg detached Windom; to Tuscarora.

First Lieut. W. H. Shea detached Tuscarora upon relief; to Bear.

Second Lieut. James Pine detached duty as Supervisor of Anchorages, Chicago, on Dec. 1st; to Itasca and granted fourteen days' leave en route.

First Lieut. G. E. Wilcox detached Androscoggin; to Windom.

NOV. 23.—Capt. B. L. Reed detached duty in connection Life-saving Service upon relief; to McCulloch and granted thirty days' leave en route.

NOV. 24.—First Lieut. J. H. Crozier granted seven days' extension of leave en route to Winona.

NOV. 25.—Third Lieut. L. V. Kielhorn detached Yamacraw; to Pamlico for engineering duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The plans for the two new revenue cutters to be used on the Atlantic coast, the construction of which was authorized a few weeks ago, for vessels of the same length and characteristics except that the cutter which is to be stationed on the coast of Maine will have her bow specially constructed for breaking ice. Each vessel will have a length of 165 feet 6 inches long over all, 150 feet long between perpendiculars, 32 feet beam moulded, with a depth of 20 feet 9 inches. Their displacement at a mean draft of 11 feet 6 inches, with 200 tons of coal, 13,000 gallons of fresh water and 12 tons of stores will be 900 tons. They will be flush decked and schooner rigged. Ample and comfortable quarters for about 8 officers and 60 men will be provided. Each vessel will be fitted with a powerful radio apparatus, five able boats, steam steering engine, steam windlass, steam capstans for handling towing lines and various other auxiliaries to make them first-class revenue cutters in every respect. The propelling machinery will consist of one triple-expansion engine 17x27x44 inches stroke. The indicated horsepower will be about 1,000 under maximum conditions. Steam will be furnished by two straight tube water-tube boilers, working at 180 pounds steam pressure. Powerful fire pumps and wrecking siphons will be fitted to each vessel to fit them for rescue work. Arrangements have been made to fit the cutter to be stationed at Mobile, Ala., as an oil fuel burner. She will carry sufficient fuel oil to give her a steaming radius of over 5,000 miles. Both vessels should be completed by August next.

The Acushnet left Woods Hole Nov. 24 to assist schooner off Shinnecock Life-saving Station. She will return via Point Judith to remove an obstruction said to be near there.

Tuscarora left Harbor Springs Nov. 24, cruising westward.

Miami left Key West Nov. 22 to search for derelict reported 26-58 North, 82-38 West.

Morrill arrived at Detroit Nov. 22. After coaling she will extend next cruise to Buffalo if weather permits.

Forty-three survivors were rescued Nov. 24, 1914, from the wrecked steamship Hanalei, which went ashore Nov. 23 in a dense fog on Duxbury Reef, nine miles north of the Golden Gate, San Francisco, Cal., and was dashed to pieces. Eighteen bodies have been either washed ashore or landed at San Francisco by the U.S. revenue cutter McCulloch and the Navy tug Iroquois. How many are missing never will be known, for

the best available passenger list in the company's possession gives twenty-eight passengers and twenty-six crew, a total of fifty-four, whereas the known dead and saved number sixty-one. These figures do not include two life savers washed ashore alive and three missing. Their boat was swamped. A telegram was received at the Revenue Cutter Service Nov. 24 from the division commander in San Francisco as follows: "The McCulloch, returning from scene of wreck Hanalei with fifteen dead and thirteen living survivors of the disaster. Three station crews at work on wreck. Port Point life-saving boat capsize in attempting to rescue people yesterday. Keeper of life-saving station and one member of the boat's crew succeeded in reaching shore, both unconscious, but living at last accounts. Rest of crew got on wreck. Further particulars be sent soon as McCulloch arrives."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. South Baltimore, Md.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Sausalito, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winnam. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. New York.
ITASHA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. At Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Depot, South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.
PAMLILO—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Depot, South Baltimore, Md.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25, 1914.

Miss Mary Carrington Galt had an afternoon tea at her home on Westover avenue Saturday for her sister-in-law, Mrs. William R. Galt. Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert had dinner at their home in the yard Friday for Mrs. Robert Heiner, of Washington. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Miss Belle Heath, Med. Insp. Charles M. De Valin and Lieut. Gratton C. Dichman. Miss Dorothy Frame had dinner at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the hop, for Miss Anne Grober, Lieut. F. R. Hoyt, U.S.M.C., and Surg. C. E. Riggs. Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward also had dinner at the club Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George de Bree Taylor and Mr. Richard Wrenn. Among dancers at the informal and enjoyable hop at the club were Ensign and Mrs. Wild, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Riddick, Mrs. Harry Newton Coates, Misses Dorothy Pickrell, Susie Galt, Marjorie Eldridge, Julia Littell, Surg. C. E. Riggs, Surg. Martin Donelson, Lieutenants Dichman, Hoyt, Howard and Ensign L. S. Pamperin. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby left Tuesday for Athens, Ga., where he was called by the death of his father. Ensign and Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth and their guest, Miss Margaret Gale, of St. Louis, will attend the Army-Navy game. Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales. Other guests were Mrs. C. A. E. King, of Washington, Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, Surg. and Mrs. J. J. O'Malley and Med. Dir. Charles M. De Valin. Miss Carrie Wright leaves Friday for Germantown, Pa., to be the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. J. Chaney and attend the Army-Navy game. Later Miss Voight will visit Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford in Annapolis.

Mrs. C. A. E. King, mother of Lieutenant King, U.S.M.C., is at the Monticello Hotel. Miss Margaret Grandy, who has been the guest of Miss Margaret Cobb, has left for Baltimore. Mrs. Duncan Wood is spending the winter with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Reed, in Portsmouth. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper left Friday to spend several days in Annapolis and Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers had a bridge party Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. H. I. Cone. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Killiam, Surg. and Mrs. G. C. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Mr. and Mrs. Frantz Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Tilton, Miss Marion Graves, Lieut. Comdr. Charles Belknap and Lieut. S. H. Tilghman, U.S.A. Miss Margaret Van Patten had a card party Saturday morning at her home in Portsmouth for Mrs. Robert G. Heiner. The prizes, dainty handkerchiefs, were won by Mrs. George De B. Taylor, Mrs. C. B. Taylor and Miss Louise Robinson.

Lieut. Comdr. William Norris has reported for duty at the yard. Naval Constr. A. B. Court, stationed at Philadelphia, spent several days here last week. Rear Admiral Beatty was a visitor at the yard last week. Mrs. Albert Gleaves is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers, Freemason street. Miss Anne Gleaves is the guest of Ensign and Mrs. P. K. Robottom at their apartment in the Lucerne. Mrs. Robert G. Heiner, of Washington, is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert. Miss Julia Littell, who has been in Norfolk for the past month, has returned to her home in Washington.

Mrs. Farmer Morrison had a charming card party Wednesday for Mrs. M. H. Simons. Prizes—silver lemon dishes—were awarded Mesdames Ewing, Stanfield and Hope. Masters Felix and Robert Holt had a party at the home of their parents, Paymr. and Mrs. Felix R. Holt, to celebrate the third birthday of Master Robert Holt. A large Jack Horner pie was the centerpiece of a charmingly decorated table filled with numerous good things dear to the childish heart. The little guests were Misses Sarah Laird, Susan Stanfield, Catherine and Eleanor Ewing, Catherine Doughtie, Sallie Pope, Cecilia, Elizabeth and Virginia Taylor, Masters Horace Laird, James Stanfield and Wickham Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. R. Holt, of Philadelphia, are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Holt.

The Borough Club gave its first dinner dance at the club, Botetourt street, Tuesday evening. Among hosts at dinner were Lieut. G. C. Dichman, who entertained for Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Riddick; other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barrett, Miss Littell, Miss Robinson and Civil Engr. C. A. Bostrom. Mr. Ralph Jones also entertained for his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. George Williams, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey and Miss Louise Hunter.

Capt. and Mrs. George Williams, U.S.A., and child, who have recently returned from Mexico, have taken an apartment in the Aberdeen. Major A. S. McLeone, U.S.M.C., spent part of last week at the barracks. Mrs. John G. Quimby, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Vail Castle, at Rochester, N.Y., has returned home. Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee has been renewing old friendships in this vicinity recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett had dinner on the Delaware Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, of Fort Monroe; Surg. and Mrs. W. G. Farwell, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, U.S.A.; Miss Virginia Perkins, Lieut. Halsey Powell and the wardrobe officers. Surg. and Mrs. W. J. Riddick, who recently returned from their wedding trip, have taken an apartment in the Botetourt. Ensign and Mrs. John E. Meredith have gone to Washington, D.C.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, 1914.

The final arrangements have been made for the departure of the Navy team from the Naval Academy en route for Philadelphia. The team, substitutes, coaches, officers and attendants will leave here on Friday early enough to have practice on Franklin Field on Friday afternoon. Practice will be continued on Saturday morning. The whole party will be under the charge of Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association. The players will be under the direct command of Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, head coach. The party will stop at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia, which has been the headquarters of the Navy contingent for many years.

The regiment of midshipmen will leave Saturday morning, divided into two sections. The 1st and 2d Battalions, in charge of Lieut. A. M. Cohen, will go over the Baltimore and Ohio. The 3d and 4th Battalions, in charge of Lieut. R. A. Theobald, will go over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains leave at 9 a.m., and are expected to reach Philadelphia at 12:15 p.m. The return from Philadelphia is to commence at 8 p.m. The midshipmen will have liberty from the close of the game until 7:45 p.m.

The emergency medical corps that will accompany the Navy team and its attendants will consist of P.A. Surgs. J. A. Bass and A. B. Davidson and two hospital assistants. While the team of the Navy has not been officially announced yet, the following, according to strong indications, will be its alignment:

Left end, Overesch (captain); left tackle, McCoach; left guard, Mills; center, Perry; right guard, R. H. Jones; right tackle, Ward or De Roodie; right end, T. Harrison; quarterback, Mitchell; left halfback, Blodgett; right halfback, Failing; fullback, Bates.

The Navy's mascot has appeared, arrayed in the garments of war. On Saturday the Navy's goat, just before the Ursinus game, with a guard of honor headed by the midshipmen's bugle corps, was brought on the field of battle. The Navy won. One of the most diminutive of midshipmen of the escort, on arrival before the midshipmen's stand, stepped forward and with a most professional salute said, "Sir, I report the goat." The regiment of midshipmen responded with an enthusiastic yell. During the intermission the midshipmen, accompanied by the Naval Academy Band, practiced the new songs for the Army-Navy game.

Thanksgiving holiday began with the midshipmen Wednesday afternoon and lasted until supper formation Thursday. Holidays are rare, but loyalty to the Navy's team was greater than the desire for social amenities, and the great majority of the midshipmen repaired to the football grounds to cheer their team while it made its last hard practice before leaving for Philadelphia. The midshipmen had their usual Thanksgiving hop on Wednesday evening.

The arrival of the 1st, 8th and 13th Companies of Marines, to form the Field Artillery battalion here, is expected about Monday next.

Ensign H. T. Dickinson, U.S.N., who was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, but whose commission was held over on account of physical defects, had a re-examination and passed it successfully, has now received the official document, and has been ordered to duty on the U.S.S. Utah.

Saturday was tag day in Annapolis for the benefit of the local tuberculosis nurse fund. Nearly every midshipman and officer in the Academy was tagged and about \$600 was raised.

Miss Gene Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Gordon H. Claude, of Annapolis, wife of Dr. Claude. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Montrose Graham, U.S.A., are visiting their son-in-law, Inst. Carroll Storrs Alden, Naval Academy, and Mrs. Alden. Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fullam, has been on a visit to her cousin, Miss Emline H. Robinson, in Baltimore.

Dr. and Mrs. William Wyse, of Pikesville, Md., will be among the guests of Capt. and Mrs. William S. Benson, U.S.N., of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, at a box party for the Army-Navy football game. Other guests will include Mr. James P. Murray, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Herman H. Graft, of Annapolis; and Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, U.S.N., of Annapolis. Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on Thursday on board the U.S.S. Panther, off the Naval Academy. In addition to Mrs. Laning, guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Van Ness, of Baltimore; Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Wygant, Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Mrs. Philip Snyder, Prof. and Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs.

Miss Mary Burrage, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Burrage, is on a visit to Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Old St. Paul's, Baltimore. Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, U.S.N., have taken up their residence here for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Van Ness of Baltimore are visiting Prof. and Mrs. Cusachs, U.S.N. Miss Lucy Wilson Field is the guest of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James G. Field, U.S.N., at the Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Doyen, wife of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., is the guest at Wardour, near Annapolis, of Miss Ruby Fay, her sister.

Judge Brashears, of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, Md., on Tuesday signed an order authorizing the appointment of two commissioners to take testimony in the suit of Lieut. James E. Abbott, U.S.N., against his wife, Mrs. Caroline Smith Abbott, daughter of Thomas W. Smith, of Washington, D.C. The commissioners will sit at Boise, Idaho, and at El Paso, Texas, and are required to complete the testimony in thirty days.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Howard, of Augusta, Ga., are at Carvel Hall on a visit to their son, Midshipman Howard. Mrs. Theodore Porter, who has been visiting in Massachusetts, has returned home. Miss Margaret Bryan, daughter of Paymaster Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., left here Tuesday on a visit to Pittsburgh. Mrs. A. F. Westcott, wife of the instructor Westcott, Naval Academy, gave a tea on Monday for her guest, Miss King. Mrs. Rosario Morrison, widow of the late Prof. Fred W. Morrison, of the Naval Academy, is visiting friends here.

A Naval Academy team formed largely of substitutes defeated Ursinus without difficulty Saturday afternoon, the score being 33 to 2. The visitors scored late in the final quarter, when Shaub of Ursinus intercepted a forward pass and ran forty yards to the Navy's ten-yard line. The Navy held for downs, but a pass by Kriner at center to Culbert was a poor one, and the later was forced to make a safety, saving Ursinus a whitewash. The visitors played good football of a class, but would have made a poor stand against the full strength of the Navy squad. The coaches determined not to risk injuries to their regular players so close to the Army game, and only a few who will be seen in the first line-up next week were on the field. Alexander and Failing both gained regularly for the midshipmen, and carried the ball to Ursinus's five-yard line, from which Vail carried the ball over, but missed the touchdown. Vail scored another touchdown in the same quarter, and kicked the goal. There was no scoring in the second quarter, but Vail scored a touchdown and goal in the third quarter. Vail did all of the scoring while he was in the game, securing another touchdown and goal in the final quarter, Culbert getting the last touchdown.

The Navy tried the forward pass play six times, and on three occasions were successful. Twice T. Harrison took the ball from Culbert for gains of about forty yards. Twice the Navy lost the ball to the visitors, once being nearly scored against on the play. The game afforded little opportunity for sizing up the players who will start for the Navy next week, but the work of several of the line men who were regarded as regulars was far from satisfactory. In fact, the team appeared weak defensively. The Navy line-up: Overesch (c.), L. E. Kennedy, L. T. Mills, L. E. Perry, E. J. Graf, R. G. Ward, R. L. Jackson, end; Vail, q.b.; Alexander, l.h.b.; Failing, r.h.b.; Bates, f.b. Substitutions—Fischer for Overesch, Moran for Fischer, McCoach for Kennedy, Kennedy for McCoach, Schlossbach for Ward, De Roodie for Schlossbach, Hatters for De Roodie, H. S. Jones for Mills, Kriner for Perry, Wicks for Graf, J. P. Brown for Jackson, T. Harrison for J. P. Brown, Collins for Failing, Culbert for Collins, Collins for Alexander, Broadfoot for Bates, Austin for Vail.

The eleven of the Third Class, Naval Academy, won the class championship Saturday afternoon by defeating the First Class team by 7 to 0. These teams, each of which had defeated another class, fought to a scoreless tie last Wednesday, and the second game was necessary. The First Class team was on the defensive during most of the game, and in the second quarter Brightman scored a touchdown after a nice run, also kicking goal. Brightman and Clark did the best work for the victors.

The game took place just before the contest with Ursinus. The teams were:

First Class.	Position.	Third Class.
Paddock.	Left end.	Calhoun.
Ring.	Left tackle.	Bartholdi.
Scott.	Left guard.	Gale.
Preston.	Center.	Buchalter.
Howard.	Right guard.	Reifel.
Graham.	Right tackle.	Rodgers.
Minnis.	Right end.	Conover.
Rockwell.	Quarterback.	Johnson.
Chandler.	Left halfback.	Brightman.
Wood.	Right halfback.	Clark.
Wurtel.	Fullback.	Jones.

Substitutions—First Class, Walker for Howard, McCrea for Wurtel, Jenkins for Chandler; Third Class, Craig for Clark, Lively for Craig, Flagg for Conover.

The Fourth Class team finished its season Thanksgiving morning by defeating the Williamson School, of Philadelphia, by 13 to 3. The midshipmen were heavier and used line plays effectively, while the visitors did good work with the forward pass and end runs. In the first quarter the visitors worked the ball to Navy's twenty-five yard line and kicked a field goal. The midshipmen scored touchdowns in the second and final quarters after a series of gains on line plunges. The Fourth Class team were: Brown, l.e.; White, l.t.; Holtman, l.g.; Sheek, c.; Blank, r.g.; Lockhart, r.t.; Harrison, r.e.; Whalen, q.b.; Remington (captain), l.h.b.; Williams, r.h.b.; Haines, f.b. Substitutions—Fowler for Brown, Brown for Lockhart, Gambrill for Harrison, Collins for Gambrill.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1914.

A small blizzard in the middle of the week brought snow enough to last for several days; the temperature fell and as a consequence it feels and looks more like January than November. Sleds and mittens have been in great demand, and we are wondering if this is a sample of the next four or five months. The football field was in very bad shape, in spite of the straw which had been spread over it. After removing the snow the mud remaining managed to stick to the players with results exceedingly grotesque, and on Saturday it was difficult to distinguish a member of either the home or visiting team so thick were the mud masks. After the game there was the usual crowd at the tea dance at Cullum, the last of the series. Mesdames Wirt Robinson, Stuart, Catts and Wilson poured tea on Saturday. These dances have been very popular.

Mrs. Tschappat has gone to Atlantic City for a few days. Mrs. Gordon on Wednesday gave a large bridge party of fourteen tables. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Bartlett, and her niece, Miss Gertrude Jones. A large number of guests joined for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Davis, Baer, Cunningham, Gallagher, Harrington, Baird, Gregory, Boak, Conard, Meade Wildrick, Miner and Hobbs. Mrs. Townsley poured coffee, Mrs. Wilcox presided over the tea table, and salad was served by Mrs. Hammond. Mrs. North gave a pretty bridge on Thursday for her mother, Mrs. Gatewood, of Washington, inviting Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox, Robinson, Watson, Henderson, MacMillan, Bubb, Harrington, Boak, Cutler and Furdon. The prize-winners were Mesdames Robinson, MacMillan and Cutler. Mrs. Vidmer came in for tea. Mrs. Wilcox poured tea. Mrs. Gatewood chocolate, and ices were served by Mrs. Harrington.

Captain Alexander gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Vidmer on Monday in the red room at the club. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Steese, Captain Sultan, Lieutenants Pullen and Aleshire. Mrs. Rodney H. Smith gave a surprise dinner party to Lieutenant Smith on Friday in honor of his birthday; the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. and Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Jordan. Football favors and a centerpiece of a miniature gridiron and goal post were wisely chosen by the hostess.

Mrs. Robert H. Stewart, of Martinsburg, W. Va., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Miss Dorsey Pallen, of New Rochelle, and Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, were week-end guests of the Misses Townsley. Mrs. Hall, Miss Therese Hall and Miss Shields, of Washington, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Walker for over Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were guests of Mrs. William Tod Holmuth, of New York, for over Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Glade left on Tuesday for Atlantic City, to spend a few days at Haddon Hall.

Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, of New York, was the guest of Mrs. Fieberger on Friday night. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger entertained at dinner for Mrs. Edgerton, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Baer and Major Runcie. Colonel Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara went up to New Haven on Saturday for the Yale-Harvard game, coming back the same day. Lieutenant Uhl gave a dinner at the club before the dancing class on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Katharine Jones, Lieutenants Selleck and Arnold. Lieutenant Aleshire had tea on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Patch, of Texas, was a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, of New York, was a recent guest of Captain Steese for several days this week.

Mrs. Booth and her two small boys are spending Thanksgiving week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, in New York. After the dancing class on Tuesday the Misses Townsley's guests at a Welsh rabbit party were Miss Fieberger, Miss Vidmer, Lieutenants Gray, Selleck, Aleshire and Killoch. Mrs. Rodney Smith and baby daughter have gone to Washington for a six weeks' visit with Mrs. Smith's parents, Col. and Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Eisenberg, of Munich, Bavaria, who recently returned from Europe, has been spending several days with Mrs. Timberlake.

Mrs. Ransom and her son, Mr. Eugene Ransom, of Columbus, Ga., were guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for over Sunday. Mrs. J. H. Springs and Miss Gannon, of New Orleans, were Captain Steese's guests for the week-end. Captain Carter, who reported for duty last week, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Townsley at dinner on Sunday. Captain Carter will relieve Captain Vidmer as Adjutant of the Military Academy. Mrs. Wirt Robinson will spend Thanksgiving in Newport, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Grosvenor. At the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Higley received with Cadet Harmon; on Tuesday evening there was an officers' hop. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer receiving.

Mrs. Meade Wildrick had as guests for tea and to meet Mrs. Gatewood on Monday Mesdames North, Fieberger, Vidmer, Catts and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick. Captain Steese had dinner before the officers' hop on Tuesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Goethals, Catts, North and Strong. Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Kinnear, Miss Kinnear, Miss Vidmer, Captains Alexander and Sultan, Lieutenants Morrissey, Sohlerberg and Aleshire.

On Tuesday afternoon Chaplain Silver and his sister, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, received a large number of the officers and ladies of the post. The rooms were beautifully decorated with small fir-trees, which veiled red-shaded lights. The table was very attractive in red. Mrs. Townsley poured coffee and chocolate was poured by Mrs. Gordon. Mesdames Householder, Watson and Baird assisted in the dining room. Recent

visitors at the post were Colonel Robertson, Captain Cochen and Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, jr. Lieut. Oreswell Garlington, on leave from his station in the Canal Zone, is the guest of Lieutenant Pullen. Mr. and Mrs. Malone, of New York, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, of San Francisco, are spending a few days as guests of their brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Lieutenants Arnold and Dean, star football players of other years, are visiting the post. The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, who read her paper on "Catherine II. of Russia." Mrs. Coburn followed with current events and Mrs. Stillwell read the history selection. Mrs. Slaughter has recently joined the club, which adjourned to meet with Mrs. Jacobs on Dec. 8.

Many tournaments were completed in the various card clubs during the week; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Hughes and the tournament prizes were won by Mrs. Boak, Mrs. Gallagher and Mrs. Gordon. The South End Club met with Mrs. Bubb; the Wednesday Evening Club with Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, and the tournament being finished the prizes were won by Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Gallagher. The Friday Club met with Mrs. Wilcox and the tournament was won by Mrs. Boak and Mrs. Gordon. The hostess had an extra table for Mrs. Bartlett and for Mrs. Gatewood. Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Baird, the prize being won by Mrs. Baird.

Lieut. J. A. Mars, 6th Cav., was a recent visitor at the post. Mrs. Muecke, mother of Mrs. Butler, and her little daughter, Miss Isabel Muecke, started on Thursday for their home in Managua, Cuba, where they will join Mr. Muecke and spend the winter.

The Army football team will leave here at 7:58 o'clock on Friday morning, going direct through to Philadelphia, where they will work out on Franklin Field in the afternoon. There will be fifty-two in the party, in charge of Capt. Daniel I. Sultan, C.E., including the players, coaches, trainers and Hospital Corps detail.

Two special trains will be sent out on Saturday morning over the West Shore and Pennsylvania lines. The first train, leaving at 7:15 o'clock, will carry the battalion of cadets, the Military Academy band and field musicians, and members of Hospital Corps men and the officers of the tactical department. The second train, carrying the officers of the post, their families and residents of the vicinity, will leave at 8:30 o'clock, arriving at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, at 12:30 o'clock. The cadets will not be in Philadelphia until nine o'clock Saturday night. The Army team is due to reach West Point on Sunday afternoon.

Lieut. A. V. Arnold, who played at a fullback in 1911, was one of the spectators of the football drill on Tuesday. Signal drill and a scrimmage occupied the time of the football squad. The players were divided into three teams, and after running through a variety of plays two of the teams were sent against each other in a long dummy scrimmage. A backfield quartet, which was used longest, consisted of Captain Prichard at quarter, Van Fleet and Benedict, halfbacks, and Hodgson at fullback. Oliphant ran through a number of formations, working both at quarterback and halfback. Hodgson and Captain Prichard are considered sure of their positions in the backfield. If Prichard is hurt in the Navy game, Oliphant is the most likely man to succeed him.

The Army team won by 13 to 6 in the game with Springfield Y.M.C.A. College last Saturday, the last of the season before the game with the Navy. The game was hard fought, against the handicap of a very muddy field. The visitors' score came in the last quarter, when on an intercepted forward pass they went eighty yards to a touchdown. Van Fleet scored first for the Army early in the game, going through for ten yards and over the line, after Neyland had caught a long forward pass from Prichard. In the third quarter Parker blocked a punt, Prickett blocked the ball, and from the twenty-yard line three more plays took the ball over for another score, Coffin making the touchdown. Benedict kicked a goal. The Army line-up: Neyland, l.e.; Butler, l.t.; O'Hare, l.g.; Goodman, c.; Herriek, r.g.; Weyand, r.t.; Britton, r.e.; Oliphant, q.b.; Benedict, l.h.b.; Coffin, r.h.b.; Van Fleet, f.b. Substitutions—Kelly for Neyland, Prickett for Kelly, Larkin for Butler, Parker for Larkin, Timberlake for O'Hare, Jones for Timberlake, Bradley for Goodman, Goodman for Bradley, Meacham for Herriek, Herriek for Meacham, Butler for Meyand, Merrill for Britton, Britton for Merrill, Prichard for Oliphant, Harmon for Prichard, Ford for Benedict, Benedict for Ford, for Benedict, Oliphant for Coffin, Mitchell for Oliphant, Coffin for Mitchell, Boots for Coffin, Boots for Van Fleet, Van Fleet for Boots.

In accordance with the traditional Thanksgiving Day custom and as a finale to the local football season there were three games here Thanksgiving Day morning. The "Runts" and "Flankers," that is the big men and little men in the corps; the "Goats" and "Engineers," and the "Mikes" and "Bucks" fought it out. All brands of football were shown and touchdowns were made all over the field, but nobody seemed to be able to tell who had won any of the contests.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 23, 1914.

The class officers have begun to pack and some of them will be leaving in a few days. It has been a particularly pleasant class and they will be much missed. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan gave a farewell dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter; other guests were Majors and Mesdames Fauntleroy, Williams and Nugent and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams. After dinner Mrs. Carter was presented with a silver loving cup, on the handles of which were tied the place-cards of each guest with a verse appropriate to the occasion, and which will always be a pleasant souvenir of the Carters' Fort Monroe detail.

Mrs. John T. Rowe gave a tea Thursday as a farewell party to Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman. Mrs. Richard I. McKenney served. On Thursday evening Captain Carter left for West Point and he had a royal sendoff, his host of friends being on the dock with the post band. A large circle was made and he was forced in the center and they sang "Tis a Long Way Back to Old Point," "Sailing Up Chesapeake Bay" and many other songs before the Washington steamer carried him away. Mrs. Percy P. Bishop is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham. In her honor Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave an auction party on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Mrs. Perneau, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols.

Miss Jamie Sullivan is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Miss Schmidt, of York, Pa., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Powell C. Fauntleroy. Capt. and Mrs. Le Vert Coleman have returned from a visit to Washington. Miss Dorothy Nones of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. P. Nones. In her honor Miss Nones gave an auction party on Tuesday for Mesdames Brigham, Hawes, Lohr, Campbell, Laurason, Wildrick, Gage, Lemmon and Misses Creary and Wright. Mrs. Olin H. Longino poured coffee.

Mrs. Furman E. McCammon on Wednesday gave an auction party for Mesdames Paul H. Herman, Eli E. Bennett, James B. Taylor, George A. Wildrick, Francis P. Hardaway, Richard C. Marshall, H. L. Pettus, Kelley R. Lemmon, William R. Nichols, Carl A. Le and Miss Wright. Prizes were won by Mrs. Taylor and Miss Wright. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury had an auction party for Miss Nones, Miss Dorothy Nones, Mesdames Philip S. Gage, Paul H. Herman, George A. Wildrick, George P. Hawes, Claude E. Brigham and Miss Wright. Mrs. Brigham poured tea. Mrs. William R. Nichols gave an informal tea Friday in honor of Mrs. Bishop. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. James Totten gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Lieuts. John H. Jewett and James C. Waddell. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Miss Wright and Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. James M. Williams and Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham. Major Edward P. Harris delivered a lecture to the class officers on Friday and spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. James M. Williams. Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave an informal tea in honor of Mrs. Bishop on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith gave a dinner Sunday for Miss Wright, of Portland, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman and Lieut. Joseph R. Davis.

The first of the tea-dances was given at the Chamberlin yesterday and was largely attended by post people. Capt. and Mrs. Jewell gave a supper Sunday for Mrs. Lois Ror-

beck, Miss Bessie Kimberly, Lieut. John C. Jowett, La Rhett L. Stuart, James P. Hogan and James B. Haskell. Major and Mrs. Pillsbury is spending a week in Washington. Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mesdames Carl A. Lehr, William O. Koenig and Olin H. Longino. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a dinner for Mrs. Crocker, Miss Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick and Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Francis P. Hardaway gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Mountford and Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig.

Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury is spending a short leave in Lowell. Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks and Harold F. Loomis on Thursday gave a charming party for Misses Creary, Bessie Kimberly, Ruth Pullman, Helen Ohnstad, Mrs. Edward E. Farnsworth, Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. John C. Jowett, Alfred E. Larrabee, John A. Brooks, Jr., Eugene Vallaret, La Rhett L. Stuart, Reiff H. Hannum, Glenn P. Anderson, Joseph De M. McCain, James P. Hogan and James C. Waddell. Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Fumam E. McCammon, Mrs. Lois Rorebeck and Dr. Hawes, of Richmond. Among the naval officers' wives who came here to join their husbands while the Atlantic Fleet was in were Mesdames A. G. Smith, H. C. Smith, O. W. Bagly, C. A. Bonvillian, A. C. Ten Eyck, W. H. Lossing, J. M. Brister and H. B. Riebe.

Master Elect. Sergt. O. U. Beer was on Thursday retired from the U.S. Army, at the close of thirty years' service, with a record free of any blemish. The retirement of this popular sergeant was made quite an event here, as a big parade was given in his honor, and Colonel Haynes and his staff were out to assist in the exercises. The band headed the column of ten companies and after marching by the reviewing stand the soldiers lined up in front of the platform and heard Colonel Haynes wish the retiring soldier success in his future life. Colonel Haynes also presented Sergeant Beer with a handsome gold watch and ring, gifts from the non-commissioned staff. For several years Sergeant Beer has been instructor in the Artillery School for non-commissioned men.

The 41st Company on Thursday defeated the 73d Company by the count of 32 to 0 and the 118th won from the 166th by the score of 20 to 0 in the championship football games. Both games were stubbornly contested and many brilliant plays were pulled off. For the benefit of the Belgian sufferers a football game has been arranged by Hampton Lodge, B.P.O. Elks, on the National Soldiers' Home Hoe gridiron; Nov. 28, between a picked team from Fort Monroe and an eleven from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. On Sunday afternoon two games were played in the fort, when the 118th Company won from the 6th Company by a score of 21 to 0, and the 73d Company won from the 69th by a score of 28 to 7.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Nov. 23, 1914.

Mrs. John L. Roberts, Jr., entertained at a farewell bridge last Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Hess, Embick and Kitts. Each guest of honor received a dainty handkerchief, and the prizes for bridge were won by Mesdames Bosley, Edwards and Holly and Miss Allen. Others present were Mesdames Pence, Hamilton, Moses, Williams, Sawyer, Greene, Matson, Gray, Edwards, Gross and Miss Smith. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Brown came in for tea. Capt. R. H. Williams is still in Constantinople. Mrs. Williams had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess. Mrs. Brown, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson.

Mrs. Bosley gave a musicale and tea last Wednesday in honor of Mrs. L. T. Hess and for Mesdames Allen, Moses, Hamilton, Kitts, Matson, Brown, Greene, Edwards, Gross and Miss Allen from the post; Col. and Mrs. Brechenin, Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Constance Morgenstern, Mrs. Eleanor Thomson and Mrs. Van Linden, of New York city. That same evening Capt. and Mrs. Bosley gave a Dutch supper for Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess and for their guests from New York city. The 98th Company gave a farewell smoker for their company commander, Capt. S. D. Embick, Wednesday evening, which was attended by all the officers of this post, men of the company and a goodly number of former members of the company. The evening was given over to speeches, music and song, and the mess room was beautifully decorated. A delicious cold supper was served. First Sergeant Dahlke, on behalf of the company, made a very impressive speech, in which he expressed the regrets of the company over Captain Embick's departure, to which Captain Embick gracefully responded.

Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Ethel Allen, Captain Lambdin and Mr. Klarr. Mrs. R. K. Greene entertained at bridge last Thursday in honor of Mrs. S. D. Embick. The guest of honor received a party gift, and prizes at bridge were won by Mesdames Hess, Holly, Roberts and Hamilton. Mrs. Pence and Mrs. Hess assisted the hostess in serving. Others present were Mesdames Moses, Kitts, Bosley, Williams, Matson, Brown, Greene, Edwards, Gross and Sawyer, Misses Smith and Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, of Bay Ridge, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts last Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Embick, Mrs. Gross, Miss Allen and Captain Kilbourne attended the tea given for Fort Totten last Friday for the benefit of the Army Relief. Miss Marie Williams, small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, entertained the children at a birthday party last Friday. Among those present were Misses Mary Allen, Julia Kitts, Elizabeth and Peggy Embick, Betty Kilbourne, Ellen Stirling, Cornelia Roberts, Eleanor Edwards, and Masters Yates Stirling, George and William Pence, Joe, Frances and Fred Matson and Billy Carpenter, Jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. A. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses, Capt. and Mrs. Bosley and Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene. Capt. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Hicks at Fort Totten. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drake Potter, of Glen Ridge, N.J., were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Jr., and Lieut. Archibald Stirling were also guests for the weekend.

The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne was christened Sunday afternoon by Rev. Mr. Swan, Charles Evans Kilbourne, Jr., in the presence of a few old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drake Potter acted as godmother and godfather. Master Yates Stirling, 3d, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Yates Stirling, Jr., also acted as godfather.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne had supper last night for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Potter, Comdr. and Mrs. Stirling and Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts. Dr. and Mrs. Drake, of Brooklyn, were guests of Major and Mrs. Andrew Moses for Sunday. Mrs. Joseph Matson had luncheon as a farewell to Mesdames Embick, Moses and Gross this afternoon. Present: Mesdames Hamilton, Moses, Pence, Brown, Roberts, Kitts, Embick, Williams, Bosley, Edwards, Greene and Misses Ann Brown Kimberly and Florence Lewis. The Card Club met with Mrs. Matson after the luncheon. Misses Ann Brown Kimberly and Florence Lewis are guests of Mrs. William P. Pence.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 21, 1914.

Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey on Thursday gave a bridge tea in compliment to Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Verne R. Bell, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Robert Binford and Mrs. McKain, and the guests were all the post ladies and a number of friends from town. Twenty friends played cards and many joined for tea, at which the hostess was assisted by Mrs. Willis Uline, the Misses Ethel and Hazel Herzmalbach, Jane Uline and Ruth Coffey. Dr. and Mrs. George W. Cook spent two days in town on their way East and were cordially greeted by their many friends here who had known them in their stay at the post. They had with them their three lovely babies, and left Friday evening for Erie, Pa., for a visit with the Cook family before going to Dr. Cook's new station at Fort D. A. Russell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson have arrived from the Orient and are to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodge for about two months. Mrs. Sampson was Miss Helen Dodge. Lieut. and Mrs. George Huddleson and their two babies have arrived and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Walker for a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane, parents of Mrs.

Huddleson, whose home is now in Chicago, are expected here for Thanksgiving to join them. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, Jr., spent a day or two in Salt Lake on their way to Logan, where Lieutenant Santschi goes to take charge of the military work in the Logan Agricultural College. They will return during the week for a Thanksgiving visit with Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Bassett.

Capt. Wilson B. Burt spent a day or so in Salt Lake on his way East during the past week, and was welcomed by his brother officers and also by the officers of the N.G.U., with whom he was well acquainted during his stay at Douglas. Captain Burt was warmly congratulated on his detail to Germany as military observer. Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, here visiting relatives since their return from Europe, leave shortly for Fort Winfield Scott. They have been entertained at innumerable affairs by Salt Lake friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall, who returned on the same transport with the Huddlesons and the Sampsons, went on to Fort D. A. Russell, but will be down to visit friends at Douglas and in Salt Lake when they get settled there.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 20, 1914.

Gen. James Parker, commanding the 1st Brigade, left Monday for an extended inspection of the Cavalry troops stationed along the Texas-Mexican border between Brownsville and El Paso. The inspection will cover a period of about six weeks.

On Saturday the tea-dance at the St. Anthony Hotel was attended by a number of post people; in Major Rolfe's party were Capt. and Mrs. Cabell, Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Winters, Lieut. and Mrs. Read, Miss Mary Rolfe and Major Bevans. At another table Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained a party of six, including Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. With Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell at the Menger dance Saturday afternoon were Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Mrs. C. F. Cox, Misses Mabel and Helen Cox, Major Morrow, Captain Hennessey and Lieutenant McMahon.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Le R. Cole had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. George E. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Isabel Crosby, Miss Alice Gray, Colonel Keefer and Captain Hart. Dr. and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained informally Friday evening with a "kitchen party," each guest preparing his favorite dish. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Richardson and Major Bevans. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Rucker entertained a party at the Gunter Hotel in honor of Miss Eleanor Bliss and her guest, Miss Jonas; other guests were Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Boniface, Captain Fassett, Dr. Hart, Arthur Wynne and Lieutenant McConkey.

Due to the absence of Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, who is accompanying General Bliss on an inspection tour, the match between the San Antonio polo team and the Army polo team was not played on Sunday; however, there was a round robin between the San Antonio polo team, the 3d Cavalry team and the 3d Field Artillery. Tea was served by Mesdames George W. Van Deusen, Gonzalez S. Bingham, J. J. Boniface, Robert H. Rolfe, Jesse McC. Carter, Matt C. Bristol and Joseph Myers.

Miss Amy Heard on Tuesday had tea at Colonel Heard's quarters, in honor of her house guest, Miss Mary Comstock, of Providence, R.I. The guests were received by Mrs. Heard, Miss Comstock and Miss Amy Heard. Mrs. De Land Smith presided at the coffee table and Miss Scholte served punch. Assisting in the dining room were Misses Alice Gray, Octavia Bullis and Isabelle Crosby. Dancing was enjoyed, the 3d Artillery band playing. About 100 called during the afternoon. Capt. William M. Fassett left for Washington, D.C., this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Moore are spending several weeks with Mrs. Moore's parents, in San Antonio.

Capt. W. A. Austin has left on a three months' leave. Major H. P. Howard was here this week, en route from Laredo to Fort Clark, to command the 14th Cavalry in the absence of Colonel Sibbey on leave. Capt. Fitzhugh Lee has returned to his station, Mission, from sick in the base hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Pirie, of Fort Warren, Mass., are guests for the week of the Misses Pirie. Lieut. and Mrs. Pirie will spend six weeks in Texas, visiting relatives and friends. Miss Dudley, of Douglas, Mass., guest of Col. and Mrs. Heard for the week, left Thursday for California.

Col. and Mrs. Bingham gave a box party at the Grand on Thursday evening for Misses Alice Gray, Dorothy Bingham, Lieutenant Newman and Mr. Walter Stevens. Major Charles R. Reynolds left on Thursday for Fort Wingate, on leave. Capt. John E. Stephens and Major Walter L. Clarke returned from leave this week. Major Henry M. Morrow and Mrs. J. J. Boniface gave a theater party Thursday evening to see Ruth St. Denis, and later a chafin-dish party at Colonel Morrow's quarters, for Col. and Mrs. J. W. Heard, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens, Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins and Col. F. R. Keefer.

Lieut. R. G. Sherrard, from the Presidio, is here on leave. United States Senator Sheppard was a visitor in the post Saturday. He is a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and came to San Antonio to acquaint himself with the needs of Fort Sam Houston. At the post he was greeted by Colonel Van Deusen, Colonel Heard and Major Rolfe. The Senator was honor guest at a luncheon at the Gunter Hotel, at which several officers from the post were present. Mrs. Guy E. Carleton gave a seven-course luncheon Friday for Mesdames Bliss, Darragh, Van Deusen, Carter, McCloskey, Rolfe, Winters, Conrad, Hawkins and Bristol.

General Bliss returned Saturday from Naco and the posts west of San Antonio, where he has been on an inspection tour. Lieut. M. B. Rush and Mrs. Rush were visitors on the post this week; they leave for Eagle Pass on Saturday. On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. George Lee gave an informal poker party for Col. and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Major and Mrs. Jesse McC. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens and Mr. and Mrs. John Lapham. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Carter had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. William H. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. W. Benson Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Somerville, Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins and Chaplain Doherty. Mrs. Hunter Harris had as guests for luncheon on Friday Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Mrs. Dean Halford and Mrs. Langford.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 24, 1914.

The U.S.S. Mayflower has been the center of the entertaining at the yard the past week. On Thursday a dinner was given on board for Lieut. J. J. London, who has been ordered to the U.S.S. Wyoming. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Murry Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Newbold, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Morgan, Miss Hendricks, Mr. Ballard Moore, Mr. Ellis and the officers of the ship. On Saturday Lieutenant Todd gave a dinner on board the Mayflower for Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., and for Misses Galt, Gordon and Bartlett and the officers of the ship. Lieutenant Langworthy gave a dinner on board the Mayflower on Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Baynes, Miss Poor, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner and officers of the ship.

The Marine Band will give their first concert of the season at Marine Headquarters the first Monday in December. The Commandant, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. George Barnett will be at home on Mondays during the season at the Commandant's home, Marine Headquarters.

Army and Navy people are looking forward to the first navy yard hop of the season, which will take place Dec. 18. The Army and Navy Club increases in popularity for the Thursday dinner-dances, and tables are engaged weeks in advance for these parties. Those giving dinners at the club on Nov. 19 include Major William Lyster, U.S.A., Ensign E. G. Blaisdel, U.S.N., Dr. and Mrs. Webb, Colonel Walcutt, U.S.A., Drs. Eaton and Sheehan, U.S.N., Capt. George R. Clark, Capt. C. S. Haight, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger, Pay Inspector Reynolds, U.S.N., Mrs. M. R. Blount, Major T. H. Low, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. W. Leahy, U.S.N., General Gibson, U.S.M.C., Major T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., Lieut. R. P. Price, U.S.M.C., Colonel Davis, U.S.A., and Major General Wetherpoon, U.S.A. After dinner dancing continued until a late hour.

Mrs. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., is preparing to join her daughter, Mrs. Filippo Camperio, at Milan, Italy. Lieutenant Camperio, R.I.N., is at present on sea duty. Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., retired, is re-

covering from a severe attack of lumbago. Mrs. George Cooper, house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Madison, at the Highlands, has returned to Norfolk, Va., where she has taken an apartment for the winter.

BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, Nov. 21, 1914.

Miss Seelye, sister of Mrs. Wheeler, entertained on Halloween for Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieutenant Washington and Miss Speer and Lieutenants Pepin and Wilson. Miss Speer carried off the prizes for the many original games introduced by Miss Seelye.

Lieutenant Partridge recently joined the 3d Cavalry here. Mrs. Cunningham had a bridge party for her sister, Miss Speer, of Washington. Those playing were Mesdames Rice, Wheeler, Cullen, Johnson, Cunningham, the Misses Speer and Seelye. Mrs. Smith joined later. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Cullen and Miss Seelye. Dr. E. J. Farrow has left for Fort Morgan to join his family, intending later to visit Washington. He has since received orders for the Philippines, which will make his fourth tour in the islands. Lieutenant Cooke, 3d Cav., has left for New York to spend his leave.

Two cases of diphtheria were discovered among the recruits recently received here, but no further cases have developed. The dykes recently built along the Rio Grande to protect the camp suddenly gave away and fell into the river. The men spent Sunday afternoon reconstructing them.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham have gone to housekeeping in a large house just outside the Cavalry post. Lieut. C. E. Wilson left last week for Monroe, where he will attend the school. Captain Coward has orders for Monroe as an instructor.

Battery D, 3d Field Art., arrived here Saturday at noon after an absence of three months at Leon Springs. A squadron of Cavalry met and escorted them into town.

Capt. and Mrs. Grant got here last week and are occupying quarters with Colonel Blockson. Captain Grant was manuevered at Fort Leavenworth for six weeks and was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. Not expecting to stay here long, they left the children behind with relatives. Mrs. Smith had a small tea party Tuesday for Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Speer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Captain Wright and Miss Speer were among the guests at the wedding reception of Miss Celaya, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Celaya, of Brownsville, and Mr. Elmore Grider. Mrs. Cullen disappointed the many young ladies present by drawing the ring in the wedding cake. On Thursday Mrs. Cullen had a sewing party for Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Speer.

Lieut. L. D. Pepin has been transferred from the 170th to the 91st Company and will leave for Fort Morgan in a few days to pack preparatory to joining his new company on their way to Honolulu. The 91st Company left here yesterday for Jackson Barracks to prepare for the January transport. A battalion of Coast Artillery and squadron of Cavalry escorted them to the train, and under the leadership of Major Kephart gave three cheers for the departing company.

A football team has been picked from the various companies and is practicing every afternoon. A concert was given Friday night in the moving picture theater, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Belgian relief fund.

The privileges of the Elks' Club have been extended to all the officers stationed here, and the regular Friday night dance was very well attended this week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Stephen Fuqua entertained the Thursday Bridge Club last week. Some of those present were Mesdames William F. Lewis, Lillian Baxter, Sue Merriman, Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Dwight Holly, Milton A. Elliott, George Gillis and Mrs. Poulouis. The officers of the U.S.S. Cleveland gave a tea-dance aboard ship Tuesday. The buffet tea was served in the captain's cabin. The quarterdeck, where the dancing took place, was gay with flags and bunting. In the receiving party were Capt. and Mrs. George W. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden and Ensign and Mrs. James A. Crutchfield. Some who attended were Messrs. and Mesdames T. C. Friedlander, Marshall Dill, Julian Thorne, John F. Brooke, Charles Fay, William T. Klink, Frank H. Allen, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Alanson Weeks, Max Rothschild, Mrs. Stuart Malloch, of Riverside; Misses Marcela Craft, Leslie Miller, Emmeline Childs, Gertrude Thomas, Phyllis de Young, Ruth Ziele, Dorothy Deane, Linda Bryan, Dorothy Bennett, Priscilla Elliott, Edith Rucker, Katherine Redding, Helen Hugheson and Kathleen Farrell.

Mrs. Harry Mitchell and Mrs. Leon Roach gave a bridge-tea at the Officers' Club at the Presidio last Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Roach's mother, Mrs. J. E. Mendenhall, of Piqua, Ohio, who is her house guest for the winter. Mrs. William Dixon poured tea, assisted by Mrs. John P. Wisser and Mrs. Jack Morris. Among those who enjoyed the afternoon were Mesdames Frederick Funston, Frank McCoy, William F. Lewis, William Bennett, Sue Merriman, Harry Hirsch, Peter Marquart, Lillian Baxter, George Gillis, Henry Kinnison, Charles F. Humphreys, Jr., Milton A. Elliott, James Arrasmith, W. McDaniel, William H. Monroe, Oscar Russell, William H. Tobin, Lewis Turtle, Robert C. Van Vliet, Misses Marguerite Van Vliet and W. McCoy.

The Five Hundred Club met last Tuesday at Mrs. John P. Wisser's house, at Fort Mills. Present: Mesdames Lewis Turtle, George Guyer, William Brooks, Harry Mitchell, William F. Lewis, Lillian Baxter, Leon Roach, William Tobin and Mrs. Carleton.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1914.

A very successful tea dance was given for the benefit of the Army Relief by the ladies of the Fort Totten section of that society in the post club Friday afternoon, Nov. 20. Mrs. White is president of the branch, and those helping her on different committees were Mesdames Cassatt, Hearn, McMillan, Dunn, Kimberly, Brown, Cocheu, Lane, Cooper, Cross and Pierce. Mrs. White received, assisted by Mrs. Hearn and Mrs. Brownee; Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Cross served punch; Mrs. Feeter poured tea, assisted by Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Lane and Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Sarraff acted as "doorkeepers." The whole post attended, and among guests from away were Col. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Embick, Mrs. Gross, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Captain Kilbourne, from Fort Hamilton; Mrs. W. E. Wall, of Buck Lodge, Md., Dr. Carpenter and Mrs. Douglas, of New York; Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Clark, from Flushing.

Wednesday evening Miss Katherine Jones, of West Point, held her dancing class in the hop room. The pupils this week were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, with whom Miss Jones stayed; Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Abernethy, Captains Patterson and Gardner, and Lieutenant Matthews. After the lesson the class adjourned to the home of Col. and Mrs. Hearn, where a delicious supper was served.

Amid much regret over their departure Capt. and Mrs. Fenton left Friday for Bridgeport, Conn., where they will be for six weeks before going to their new station, Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Fenton spent Thursday night with Major and Mrs. Pierce. Mrs. Patterson, who has been visiting relatives "up state" for several months, returned Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu were hosts at a beautiful dinner on Friday, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Dunn. Capt. J. H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Glennon entertained at luncheon on the U.S.S. Wyoming Sunday, when their guests from Fort Totten were Major and Mrs. Sarraff and Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Mrs. Henry Rutherford and her hosts, Mrs. Fitch of 810 West End avenue, N.Y., gave a most delightful bridge luncheon on Tuesday. The ladies from here who enjoyed

their hospitality were Mesdames Sarritt, Cooper, Feeter, Brown, Mrs. Abernethy, who has been visiting at West Point, returned home last Monday. Major and Mrs. William J. Snow, en route to the Philippines, spent Monday night with Capt. and Mrs. Hearn. Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, who have just returned from England, took luncheon at Fort Totten Wednesday with Col. and Mrs. Hearn. Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, from Fort Hamilton, spent Sunday with Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Nov. 25, 1914.

The ordnance officers stationed at the Proving Ground gave a dinner-dance at the Brick House Tuesday. The place was beautifully decorated and the orchestra from Governors Island played. The guests for dinner were Mesdames Alston Hamilton, L. Charlton, T. B. Laroux, W. J. Hawkins, W. L. Brett, G. F. Jenks, H. C. Councilman, K. B. Harmon, L. S. Hughes, Misses E. Fackler, D. Smith, Grenwald, E. Allen, Major Lamoreux and Lieut. R. E. Kimball. Those coming in later for the dance were the officers and wives from this post and Miss E. Tinkum, of New York city. Major and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins gave a beautiful reception Tuesday. Those present were the ordnance officers stationed at the Proving Ground, their wives and friends, who came down for the Brick House dinner-dance, the officers and wives of Fort Hancock and their guests. The house was attractively decorated and the Governors Island orchestra played. Frozen punch was served by Mrs. M. L. Brett and tea was served by Mrs. L. C. Brinton.

Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux last week entertained Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton, Chief Q.M. of the 1st Division, stationed at Governors Island. He took his test ride while here, bringing his own horses for the purpose. Mrs. L. S. Hughes, of New York city, is also a guest of Major and Mrs. Lamoreux, and yesterday Mrs. L. Charlton came down from the city to be with them for a few days. On Monday Mrs. E. H. Wagner, of Governors Island, was their luncheon guest. Lieut. R. E. Kimball left Thursday for his new detail aboard the mine planter General R. T. Frank. Miss Elizabeth Fackler, of New York city, is with her sister, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, for a little visit. Last week Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young had two pretty dinners; on Thursday one was given in honor of Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux and Mesdames L. S. Hughes, Bown, Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton and Capt. Arthur Tasker, M.C.; Saturday they had Capt. and Mrs. M. H. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fisher and Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Colvin.

Mrs. J. G. Botton on Friday gave a bridge party in compliment to her house guest, her aunt, Miss Vermyle. Present: Mesdames W. J. Hawkins, M. Young, J. L. Shepard, G. S. Jenks, C. L. Fisher, W. M. Colvin, M. L. Brett, Spalding, Bown and Miss E. Fackler. Miss M. Fleming, sister of Mrs. C. L. Fisher, left last week for Baltimore, where she will visit relatives until after Christmas. On Friday Col. Rogers Birnie, O.D., had as his guests at the Brick House mess for dinner Major and Mrs. B. Lamoreux, Mrs. Hughes and Lieut. Col. W. E. Horton. Miss Dessaline Shepard will spend her Thanksgiving vacation with Miss Stella Beecher, of Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. A. L. Loustail, T. Murphy and C. L. Austin attended the dance given by Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Gray, at Fort Hamilton, on Monday night. Lieut. E. H. Wagner, 29th Inf., with thirty men of Company E, spent Monday engaged in supplementary firing on the target range at this post.

Sergt. G. P. Humphreys, 136th Co., has purchased his discharge and taken a position at Atlantic Highlands, N.J.; Sergeant Dunn, of same company, has purchased his house. The monthly and Artillery inspection was made by Colonel Allen today. Lieut. S. P. Spalding has been made post exchange officer.

The 113th Company won the championship cup, for the season's football, presented by A. G. Spalding and Brother. The final game, played on Friday against the 137th Company, was a tie game and was played off on Tuesday, resulting in a score of 6 to 0, in favor of 113th Company.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1914.

Miss Jessie Willets entertained at tea on Wednesday for Miss Polly Hughes, whose marriage to Ensign Earle C. Metz occurs on Nov. 27. Among those calling were Mesdames Brown, Hughes, Davis, Allen, Cochran, Landenberg, Court, Kinkaid, the Misses Gillette, Esther Hughes, Gillison and Chrisman. Miss Sophie Bispham will have as her guests for the Army-Navy game Misses Ruth Wilson and Dorothy Mason, of Washington, Belle Thompson, of Baltimore, and Eleanor Eyster, of Charlottesville, Va. After the game Mr. and Mrs. Bispham will entertain a number of the Navy set at a buffet supper and dance at their home. Mrs. Casey, widow of Admiral Casey and mother of Mrs. Bispham, and Miss Sophie Casey arrived today to be their guests for over Thanksgiving. Miss Bispham will go to Washington the first week in December, to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and to receive at Miss Ruth's debut.

Mrs. W. W. Smythe gave a bridge party on Friday in honor of Mrs. H. C. Mustin, who is visiting Mrs. William Lloyd. Among guests were Mesdames Elliot Carver, Frank Macgrath, A. B. Court, A. J. Chantry, Jr., W. W. Adams, Edwin Kintner, C. T. Brown, G. W. Wood, J. Burton Mustin, Misses Peggy Partridge, Grace Reed, Mary La Tourette and Putney and Elsie MacKeown. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. M. Robinson will have as their guests for the Army-Navy game Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, of Washington. Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court will entertain before the dance on Friday night for Miss Katherine Knight. The party includes Mrs. W. Lee Pryor, Misses Margaret Harris, Juliet Miller, Ruth Paxson, Margaret Gray, Winifred Dorrance, Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Cook, Lieutenant Harrill, Pere Wilmer, George Bacot, Bardwell Lincoln, W. T. Shackelford, Jr., and Dr. Herbert Old.

Miss Caroline Voight, of Norfolk, Va., will be the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. J. Chantry, Jr., of Germantown, for the game. Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner will have as guests for the game Chief Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Parker and Miss Margaret Parker, of Springfield avenue, Germantown, will have as guest for the week-end Miss Leonard Brown. Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, who has been visiting Mrs. William Lloyd, left today for Washington, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Barnett. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hancock, of Overbrook, will have as guests for the game Comdr. and Mrs. Tomkins, of Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. W. Hemphill Bell, wife of Captain Bell, U.S.A., gave a charming bridge and tea in honor of her sister, Mrs. John Dumont, of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday. Among guests were Mesdames Baker, Walton, Hartman, Gillette, Strawbridge, Bubb, Fleming, Keim, Parry, Blythe, Court, Stetson and Ward. The Countess of Santa Eulalia poured tea, while Miss Florence Caldwell served. Prizes were won by Mesdames Strawbridge and Keim. Mrs. A. W. Grant gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. L. W. T. Waller at the Acorn Club on Tuesday.

FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Nov. 10, 1914.

Fort Seward has been very gay the past month. Now that the first snow is with us, transforming this wonderfully beautiful country into a veritable fairyland, no doubt the winter sports will claim a great deal of our attention.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis were hosts recently at a charmingly appointed dinner for Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. P. B. Peyton, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Hartigan and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Ross. Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Benedict were recent hosts at a most attractive dinner, the color scheme of yellow being carried out. Music and bridge were enjoyed, bridge prizes going to Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lambie, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Stone have entertained with two beautiful dinners. The first was honoring Major and Mrs. McAndrew and included Col. and Mrs. Davis. The second included Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton and Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan. One of the most enjoyable of recent affairs was the informal tea-dance given by Mrs. McAndrew last Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Ross were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton last Wednesday. Major and Mrs. James A. McAndrew were honor guests Thursday at a lovely dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Hartigan. Other

guests were Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Davis and Lieut. and Mrs. P. B. Peyton. Mrs. Ross was hostess at tea Wednesday for the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. Peyton and Mrs. Benedict assisted.

Little Jack and Amy Lambie have been ill the past month with a bad case of tonsillitis, but have now fully recovered. Mrs. Benedict entertained all of the post ladies last Friday afternoon at a thimble party.

The Very Rev. R. J. Crimont, S.J., Prefect Apostolic of Alaska, held services on the post three weeks ago. While here Father Crimont was the guest of Major and Mrs. McAndrew. Fathers Crimont and Turnell were passengers on the S.S. Jefferson on her last trip and while here called upon Major McAndrew.

Captain Davis, Lieutenant Davis and five men from Company C went up the Porcupine Road last week on a big rabbit hunt. They brought home almost 200 rabbits. Lieutenant Hartigan went on another hunting trip with Dr. Craig, Rev. Mr. Winterberger and Mr. Hanson, of Haines. They went down to Admiralty Island and were most successful, bringing twelve deer home. The first of October the second big hunting party went down to Chicago Island, looking for deer. In the party were Captain Stone, Lieutenants Benedict and Ross and a number of non-commissioned officers and men from Companies A and C. The third day after making camp the body of Private Connors, of Company C, was found on the beach. It is presumed he fell over the cliff, as he had complained for a day or two of not feeling well. It was a sad ending of what had promised to be a real holiday. The Peterson was sent for and the body brought back to the post for interment.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BROWN.—Born to the wife of Capt. Henry L. Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Nov. 22, 1914.

BYRNE.—Born at Camden, N.J., Nov. 15, 1914, to Chief Mach. George W. Byrne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Byrne a son, George William.

CARTER.—Born, a son, to Lieut. and Mrs. Worrall R. Carter, U.S.N., on Nov. 24 at 310 Convent avenue, New York city.

CHASE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. George McC. Chase, 1st U.S. Cav., at Letterman General Hospital, on Nov. 5, 1914, a son, McClellan.

FREMONT.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Townsend Benton Fremont a daughter, Nov. 5, 1914.

HOBSON.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. William H. Hobson, 9th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

HOYT.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Hoyt, U.S.A., a son, Charles Sherman Hoyt, Jr.

MALVEN.—Born at West Point, N.Y., on Nov. 25, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Henry H. Malven, Jr., U.S.A., a son, Stephen St. John Malven.

RETHORST.—Born at Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 18, 1914, to Capt. O. W. Rethorst, 9th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rethorst a son.

STEINWACHS.—Born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1914, to Ensign F. S. Steinwachs, U.S.N., and Mrs. Steinwachs a son, Carl Dudley.

TRUE.—Born at Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 12, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. John Marshall True, 1st U.S. Inf., a son, John Marshall True, Jr.

WELLS.—Born at Prattville, Ala., Nov. 5, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. Rush Spencer Wells, 9th U.S. Cav., a son, Rush Spencer, Jr., grandson of Gen. and Mrs. A. B. Wells, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BESSELL—JEUNET.—At Franklin, Pa., Nov. 21, 1914, Capt. William W. Bessell, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marie Louise Jeune, sister of Capt. E. Alexis Jeune, 30th U.S. Inf.

BRYANT—JOHNSON.—At Constantinople, Turkey, Nov. 22, 1914, Ensign Stewart F. Bryant, U.S.N., and Miss Valeda Johnson.

CAREY—HAYNES.—At Lowell, Mass., Nov. 16, 1914, Capt. Edward C. Carey, 1st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Anna S. Haynes.

CROWLEY—MANLEY.—At Walsenburg, Colo., Nov. 15, 1914, Lieut. Francis C. V. Crowley, 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Leda Avis Manley.

HAIG—MORSE.—At Merchantville, N.J., Nov. 17, 1914, Lieut. Chester R. Haig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Hilda Morse.

INGRAHAM—HAMMERLY.—At Round Hill, Va., Nov. 21, 1914, Ensign Charles Nelson Ingraham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen Hammerly.

KINCAID—SHINAMAN.—At Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1914, Lieut. James Leslie Kincaid, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., aid, Division Staff, and Miss Ada Caroline Shinaman.

MUNNIKHUYSEN—YATES.—At Manila, P.I., Oct. 10, 1914, Lieut. Henry D. F. Munnikhuyssen, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Georgia Marion Yates, daughter of Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, 7th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Yates.

OATES—PIPER.—At Christ's Church, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1914, Miss Marie Adelaide Piper, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Ross Piper, U.S.A., to Mr. Frank Richardson Oates.

ROGERS—VON PALMENBERG.—At Old Trinity Church, New York city, Nov. 25, 1914, Mrs. Raymond von Palmenberg, of New York city, and Paymr. William B. Rogers, U.S.N.

SEARS—THACHER.—At Chollas Valley, Cal., Nov. 17, 1914, Mrs. Glenna Sears and Lieut. Miles R. Thacher, U.S. Marine Corps.

SEYDELL—CAPWELL.—At Oakland, Cal., Nov. 18, 1914, Lieut. Fred Seydell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Phyllis Capwell.

DIED.

ADDISON.—Died at Stamford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1914, Mrs. Julia Howe Addison, widow of Surg. S. R. Addison, U.S.N.

DAVIDSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1914, Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, widow of Gen. John W. Davidson, U.S.A.

FEIRD.—Died at Aqueduct, Long Island, N.Y., on Nov. 17, 1914, Henrietta W. Feird, wife of Lieut. Mortimer E. Feird, 14th Regt., N.G.N.Y.

FROTHINGHAM.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1914, Brevet Brig. Gen. John B. Frothingham, N.G.N.Y.

GRAHAM.—Died at Warren, Ill., Nov. 16, 1914, Mrs. C. W. Graham, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Graham, U.S.N.

HOXIE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 20, 1914, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, wife of Brig. Gen. Richard L. Hoxie, U.S.A., retired.

JAMES.—Died at Urbana, Ill., Nov. 13, 1914, Mrs. E. J. James, wife of President James, of the University of Illinois, and mother of Lieut. Anthony J. James, U.S.N.

MCALLISTER.—Died at Logan, Utah, Nov. 23, 1914, Lorenzo C. McAllister, brother of Lieut. J. A. McAllister, Dent. Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. R. J. Binford, wife of Lieutenant Binford, 20th Inf.

O'CONNOR.—Died at Little Moore Sanitarium, Cal., Nov. 15, 1914, Capt. Stephen O'Connor, U.S.A., retired.

SIGNOR.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 24, 1914, Capt. Matt H. Signor, U.S.N., retired.

TRUE.—Died at Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 12, 1914, John Marshall True, Jr., son of Lieut. and Mrs. John Marshall True, 1st U.S. Inf.

WELLER.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16, 1914, Judge Charles L. Weller, father of Mrs. Earl R. Shipp, wife of Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N.

WORTH.—Died at 163 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1914, Margaret Stafford Worth, daughter of Major Gen. William J. Worth, U.S.A., and sister of Major Gen. William S. Worth, U.S.A., in her ninety-first year.

A review of the 2d Infantry, Penn. N.G., Col. H. D. Turner, will be held on Dec. 10 by Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who commanded this regiment during the Spanish-

American War, and the officers of the 2d Penn. Volunteer Infantry of 1898. The review is incident to the celebration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the organization of the regiment.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

In the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience the 71st N.Y., under command of Col. William G. Bates, was reviewed in its armory on the night of Nov. 24 by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade. The military ceremonies consisted of review, presentation of trophies and evening parade. The regiment made a very fine appearance, and military guests present expressed great pleasure at the display.

The regiment had a large turnout, parading twelve commands of twenty files, in addition to mounted detachment and hospital corps. There were also quite a number of men on guard, and the new company, to be used in the School of the Line, which already has over sixty men, did not parade, as it is not yet quite ready.

This company, which is being organized under the direction of Lieut. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., is being recruited with entirely new men, and from some 300 applications for enlistment from young men in various walks of life great care is being exercised in selection. A sergeant from the Regular Army will be first sergeant, and another sergeant will be a former member of the British Coldstream Guards. Lieutenant Rich wants only the best of non-coms. To make room for this new company the members of Company F were distributed among other companies.

An interesting feature of the evening was the several presentations. Company B, Captain Lyon, received the commodore's trophy for obtaining the highest percentage of marksmen on general practice day. The Grant trophy, for obtaining the highest state figure of merit on general practice day, went to Co. B. General Dyer made the formal presentation, praising the work of the company. The Tod cup was presented to Co. E, Captain Eben, for winning the greatest number of points in the annual athletic games of the regiment. Colonel Bates made this presentation, and noted the fact that the athletic skill of the company was not gained at the neglect of any part of military work. The company made a handsome appearance with its twenty-four solid files during the presentation.

The last presentation, but not the least interesting, was the Governor's cup, representing the individual championship of the state of New York in out-door rifle shooting, and was won by the veteran marksman, Sergt. George H. Doyle. Colonel Bates, in making this presentation, paid Sergeant Doyle a well-deserved tribute for his skill, so thoroughly demonstrated in many years of shooting. He praised not only his individual skill in shooting, but his great help as a coach, and in his general work for the advancement of rifle practice. Colonel Bates said he could present the cup to no one with greater pleasure, and wound up by calling for three cheers for Sergeant Doyle, which were heartily given. The Sergeant, who first served in the U.S. Army and later in the Massachusetts Militia, being on the team of "World Beaters" from the latter, joined the 71st before the Spanish War, and has had an experience that falls to the lot of but few military riflemen.

General Dyer was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Lieuts. C. J. Ahern and L. T. Montant, Majors S. A. Brown, F. J. Foley, H. K. Bird, E. W. Dayton and H. G. Sanford. Other military guests present were: Commodore Robert P. Forshee and Lieut. Comdr. J. C. MacEvitt, N.Y. Naval Militia; Col. T. W. Huston and Col. G. Hurry, retired; Major David Banks, ex-Major Bleeker, Col. A. T. Francis, retired, and Lieut. A. T. Rich, U.S.A.

69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

A very handsome showing was made by the 69th N.G.N.Y. in a review by Gen. George Moore Smith, N.G.N.Y., retired, in the armory on the night of Nov. 25. The command paraded twelve companies of sixteen solid files, and a large audience witnessed the ceremonies. It was the regiment's first function of this season and there had been no previous rehearsal. Lieut. Felix A. Donnelly, who acted as regimental adjutant, performed his new duties in a highly satisfactory manner, as did also the three new battalion adjutants, who appeared for the first time in their new office. The battalion commanders were Majors Lynch, Duffy and Everett. Colonel Conley took the review and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan the evening parade.

General Smith was accompanied by a staff consisting of Col. Elmore F. Austin, Capt. E. E. Acker, J. J. Cowdrey and S. G. Teets, of the 8th Coast Artillery. Colonel Austin was formerly Engineer officer on the staff of General Smith. Through the courtesy of Colonel Conley, the members of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., who are allowed a meeting room in the armory, were provided with seats near the point of review and highly appreciated the consideration.

During the standing review the regiment made a particularly impressive appearance and the march past was made in excellent shape. Following evening parade, which was another handsome ceremony, trophies for excellence in small-arms practice were presented to Cos. L, Capt. T. J. Moynahan; E, Capt. W. E. Morris, and M, Capt. W. T. Doyle. First Sergt. J. J. Connolly, of Co. L, was presented with the recruiting prize, a handsome gold watch. The brevet commission of second lieutenant for twenty-five years of faithful service was awarded to Privates E. Tallon and A. Hand, of Co. D. After a salute and parade of the colors the regiment was dismissed, and there was dancing for members and guests. General Smith and other military guests were entertained by Colonel Conley and his officers.

Among the military guests were Col. Edward Duffy, Lieut. Cols. R. F. Walton and J. J. Byrne, Major W. E. Downs, Capt. J. Eben and H. S. Hildreth, N.G.N.Y., and Lieuts. Russell James, 3d U.S. Inf., and Lieut. George M. Peak, Coast Art., U.S.A.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Before a very large audience the 22d Engineers, N.Y., held the first review of the season in the armory Nov. 25. The review was taken by Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, Division, who began his military career as a private in the 22d.

The regiment was in command of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss and for the review was equalized into three battalions of four companies each, sixteen file front. For the parade the companies paraded with their own strength.

The review and parade from a military standpoint was among the best ever given by the regiment. The men were exceptionally steady in the ranks, and the manual of arms during the parade drew applause from the audience. Colonel Thurston was accompanied by a staff consisting of Lieutenant Colonels Sternberger, Terriberry, Townsend, Division; Major W. Weigel, U.S.A.; Lieutenant Colonel Hines, 2d Field Art., and Major Grant and Captain Finke, 13th N.Y.

After the review the regimental rifle team, which won the headquarters match at Peekskill last fall, was called to the front, and Colonel Thurston, in a brief address, congratulated Captain Johnson, ordnance officer, and the members of the team for the honors they gained for the regiment.

Co. K gave an exhibition of pontoon bridge building. A band concert followed, after which the big drill floor was occupied by dancers.

The 3d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, in the 3d Regiment Armory, Camden, N.J., on Nov. 18. Preceding the review General Mills was entertained at dinner by the field and staff officers of the regiment. The strength of the regiment as shown by the last quarterly return was 821 officers and men, a gain of twenty over the preceding quarter.

Adjutant General Tutherly, of New Hampshire, announces a program of instruction recommended by the Surgeon General to be followed by the detachments of the Hospital Corps stationed at Concord and Manchester during the coming drill season (thirty-five drills). An ambulance will be provided for such time as may be necessary in the armories at Concord and Manchester, and for two weeks each detachment will



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The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

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have the use of six horses for practical mounted instruction, and a wooden horse and pack saddles will be provided in each armory for packing horse equipments and pack saddles.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces a very progressive course of armory instruction in practical armory training from Dec. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915. The instruction includes drills and theoretical work. The War Department rules for shoes and care of the feet, it is also directed, will be strictly observed.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

The following are extracts from the inspection reports of Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, Capt. Guido F. Verbeck, at Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 14 to 24, 1914:

Strength, twenty-one enlisted men below the required strength at date of inspection, Aug. 15, 1914.

The drill of the firing battery was reported as slow but accurate on the part of officers and enlisted men. Officers were reported as proficient in the preparation and conduct of fire.

The following comments were made on the drill of the battery mounted: saddling correct, harnessing good, fitting and adjusting harness instructed, riding instructed, driving instructed, arm signals correct, maneuvering instructed.

The efficiency for the formation service was as follows: (a) Scouts lack experience; (b) agents lack experience; (c) signallers very good. The work of the battery in connection with reconnaissance, selection and occupation of position was reported as satisfactory; stable duty was properly performed; service kits were properly packed and transported; guard duty was properly performed, orders not familiar. The work of making and breaking camp was properly performed.

The organization entrained and detrained in an orderly manner.

General police of camp satisfactory; police of tents not thorough; mess tent and kitchen clean; latrines were of the covered type and properly cared for; picket line was properly policed; garbage was disposed of by stone incinerator; rations were sufficient and well prepared.

The discipline of the camp was reported as excellent. The service practice: Results were in general satisfactory. The fine spirit of the command was noted and the facilities for mounted instruction at home.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania concluded its sessions for 1914 at Pittsburgh on Nov. 14, having been in meeting two days. Papers were read by the following: Col. Caldwell K. Biddle, 3d Inf., on "Military Athletics"; Capt. J. Gobin Cranage, 9th Inf., on "Recruiting"; Capt. Atherton Bowen, 9th Inf., on "Company Administration," and Capt. Frederick P. Schoonmaker on "Care of Property." About 200 delegates were present.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., accompanied by his aid, Capt. Frank R. McCoy, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, accompanied by Capt. Edwards, also were guests. General Wood in a speech before the convention said, in part: "The annual report of the Secretary of War and of General Witherspoon, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, which has just been made public, embraces, to my mind, the entire needs of the Army. The Army and the Navy should both be increased in the same proportions, and care should be taken that one does not become proportionately stronger than the other, as it would overbalance the power of the nation."

Major General Wood spoke of the relation of the Regular Army to the Militia and what could be accomplished toward greater harmony and intercourse between the two branches of the nation's defense.

General Wood made another speech before the Chamber of Commerce, in which he said, in part: "I believe in good Militia, and you have good Militia in Pennsylvania. I want to impress on you gentlemen of Pennsylvania and of Pittsburgh the necessity of backing the Militia to the limit. You are business men and you can help in that you see that those men in your employ who belong to the Militia do not suffer because of that membership. In many firms a man's membership in the Militia works against him when promotions are in line. I think that when any question of promotion comes up the fellow in the Militia should be favored."

"Do not wait until war comes to show that you are willing to be soldiers. It is too late then. Modern war comes like an avalanche, not like a glacier. When a country like ours is struck it will be only by a power prepared for war and prepared to strike instantly. So back your Militia."

Major General O'Ryan discussed the tactical divisions of the Militia and the "necessity of maintenance of the Artillery arm in times of peace." He spoke of the Government "war plans," which call for four Regular divisions and twelve Militia divisions to constitute the first line in the event of war, and said that this is "largely mythical," as the Regular Army at the present time can promptly furnish only two divisions and the Militia of the several states only three divisions, two of which would come from New York and Pennsylvania.

Gen. C. B. Dougherty, Pa. N.G., delivered a short address, and was followed by Major Thomas F. Meehan, of the 1st Infantry, Pa. N.G., who also read a paper on "Recruiting." He declared that the recruiting is now of a low grade. He urged more inducements in the matter of recompense for the time, energy and study required, and the passage of the "long-overdue Pay bill" would help wonderfully. To prevent the loss of trained men he suggested a reserve corps of men who have served one full term to drill and muster quarterly or semi-annually, these men to be paid a nominal sum and be given special privileges and exemptions. He introduced a resolution asking that a committee be appointed to consider all plans to this end. This was unanimously passed.

Gen. A. J. Logan, 2d Brigade, Pa. N.G., also spoke. Capt.

C. C. McGovern, of Troop H, National Guard Cavalry, at Coraopolis, urged the breeding of cavalry horses and suggested that the state provide thoroughbred animals to be used alternately by the different organizations, and also that the state provide a station in the central portion of the commonwealth, where officers and men may be sent for such training as the state may require of them.

A resolution was adopted directing the executive committee to draw up a bill looking toward the organization of a reserve corps in the National Guard of this state, as suggested by Major Gen. Leonard Wood in his address. This resolution, presented by Captain Schoonmaker, directed that the bill be introduced before the next Legislature, if possible.

Resolutions of thanks were adopted for those who had read papers, for the press of Pittsburgh, for the Washington Light Infantry, for the Chamber of Commerce, and for the National Guard officers of this county.

These officers were elected by acclamation: President, Colonel O'Neill, incumbent; vice presidents, Capt. Frederick Schoonmaker, 16th Inf., Bradford, Pa., incumbent; Col. F. W. Stillwell, 13th Inf., Scranton, Pa., and Col. J. P. Wood, 1st Cav., Philadelphia; secretary, Major Frank D. Beary, 4th Inf., Allentown, and treasurer, Lieut. Col. Frank M. Vandling, division Q.M., Scranton, both being re-elected.

WISCONSIN.

To stimulate interest in gallery practice the Officers' Association, Wisconsin National Guard, has offered a trophy which will be awarded annually in turn to that company or troop which attains the highest figure of merit during the gallery practice season. To obtain this figure of merit the sum total of the two best scores of five shots each made during the gallery practice season at each of the ranges specified by each company member will be divided by the total number of officers and men borne on the company rolls during the same period.

Engraved certificates will be awarded by the state to those organizations which attain the first, second and third standings in comparative figure of merit.

In addition, from each of the three companies in each regiment of Infantry, including Troop A, 1st Cavalry, with the highest figures of merit in gallery practice, teams of sixteen members, whether officers or men, and one team captain will be selected by the company commander to participate in an inter-company gallery match.

From that company of the 10th Separate Battalion attaining in the battalion the highest figure of merit, gallery practice season, a like team will be selected in the same manner which will participate in the inter-company competition with the three 3d Regiment companies.

The winning team in each of the three inter-company matches is designated to represent its regiment in an inter-regimental gallery match to be held at place and date in April or early May to be fixed by the inspector of small-arms practice, who will perfect the necessary arrangements and make recommendations for further necessary orders.

23D N.Y.—COL. F. H. NORTON.

Co. A, 23d Inf., N.G.N.Y., Capt. H. W. Congdon, held its second march out on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 21, which, like the preceding event, proved very successful and highly beneficial. The company left the armory at 2:30 p.m. and entraining on the Brighton Beach road left the train at Kings Highway station for a suitable maneuver ground in the vicinity. Instruction was given en route in marching and later there was an attack on an imaginary enemy by a company of Infantry going alone, and instruction was also imparted in street riot drill. Instruction was also given in entraining and detraining, which was done in the regulation manner with proper order and rapidly. Two officers and forty-five men took part in the instruction. The discipline was excellent and the men entered with great zeal into their work. The company was accompanied by Lieut. C. B. Hodges, U.S.A., on duty as inspector-instructor with the N.G.N.Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. E. L. asks: (1) Does Par. 1378, A.R., 1913, rule now or has it been changed since publication of Army Regulations? (2) When are Army Regulations (book form) published? (3) Par. 1378 reads like this: "When an enlisted man is discharged from the Service, except by way of punishment for an offense, or is transferred to the Reserve, he shall be entitled to transportation in kind and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment." Now if this Par. 1378 has not been changed any I cannot see how you can say no transportation is furnished to soldiers furloughed to Reserve after three years' service. Answer: (1) Has not been changed. (2) Sometimes several years apart; none since that of 1913, except that amendments are issued in "Changes of Army Regulations" from time to time. (3) You will find the authority on page 3, of Bulletin 33, 1913, where it is explained that the Act creating the Reserve provides for transportation in the case of those furloughed at end of four years, but makes no similar provision for those furloughed at their own request after three years' service.

F. K. asks: (1) A enlist in Navy; eight months later he deserts; two years later enlists in Army under assumed name, is discharged at end of enlistment with excellent character. Is he still held liable for desertion from the Navy and would Army discharge and character have any bearing on Navy record, or would it be cause for leniency in case of trial for desertion? (2) Is it possible for A to obtain discharge in own name from Army, in that he served under assumed name and has now been discharged some time? (3) B wishes to re-enlist, applies for re-enlistment, but does not have discharge with him. Awaiting verification of discharge from Washington, D.C., he is quartered and rationed at expense of U.S. At last moment he decides not to re-enlist and returns home. If he re-enlists later can he be held for rations and quarters? Answer: (1) Liable to punishment for desertion until two years after expiration of term for which enlisted in Navy. As you do not give dates, we cannot say whether liability to punishment has expired. (2) He cannot get his discharge altered, but on statement of facts in the case and desiring to re-enlist, might obtain permission to re-enlist under correct name if his application is approved. (3) No.

H. H. B. asks: If an enlisted man under the seven-year bill goes on the Reserve at the end of three years, is he entitled to transportation to where he enlisted? Answer: He is not; see Bulletin 33, 1913; one who furloughs at end of four years' service is entitled to transportation.

NEBR. asks: (1) If it is possible for a private of the Hospital Corps to transfer to the Aviation Branch of the Signal Corps. (2) The necessary qualifications that a soldier desiring to transfer to this Service must possess. Answer: See G.O. 68, 1914, which publishes the regulations for the Aviation Section, and apply through the channel for privilege of becoming an enlisted student.

G. E. asks: A man coming back to the States from the Philippines with his regiment, is discharged at the water between Honolulu and Portland, Ore., and enlists the next day. Where does he get transportation to on his discharge from his present station? Answer: Portland.

H. S. asks: (1) Has any regiment been selected in addition to 10th and 5th Infantry for service in Panama? (2) Did the 11th Infantry return from Cuba before the 17th? (3) Is Fort McPherson the permanent or home station of the 17th Infantry? Answer: (1) It is understood the 29th is to go there; date not announced. (2) The 17th returned in January, 1909; the 11th in March. (3) There are no permanent stations in the U.S.; the 17th is now on border duty at Eagle Pass, Texas; McPherson is its home station.

M. A. W.—As to whether the proposed employment of a retired officer, U.S.N., by a corporation would conflict with provisions of R.S. 1781 and 1782, apply to the Navy Department, giving more definite particulars as to the nature of the

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employment and what relation this employment might bear to the securing of contracts from the Government.

COLORADO asks: (1) What was the last order from the War Department dealing with the issue or awarding of campaign badges? (2) Does this order specify the campaigns, expeditions or fights for which a particular badge was awarded? (3) To whom should I apply for a copy of this order? Answer: (1) G.O. 129, 1908, and G.O. 22, 1913. (2) G.O. 129 does. (3) The Adjutant General.

D. F. D. asks: Does foreign shore service count double for retirement for enlisted men serving ashore in Nicaragua or Mexico, whose enlistments began prior to Aug. 24, 1912? Answer: No; only such as noted in A.R. 134.

M. E. W. asks: In a recent edition of the Journal the statement is made that an officer must be unmarried in order to be accepted into the Aviation Corps. Does that mean that he must always remain unmarried? Answer: No; for the Act authorizing an Aviation Section in the Signal Corps makes provision for payment of one year's salary to widow of officer aviator who loses his life in a flight. You will note that applicants for second lieutenantcies in the Army at large must also be unmarried, but they do not remain so.

J. F.—The British battleship Dreadnought, completed October, 1906, has a normal displacement of 17,900 tons, full load, 22,200 tons. At the time of its construction it was the largest, most heavily armored warship and carried the largest number of big guns of any battleship. All battleships built by Great Britain since 1906 are known in the British lists as dreadnoughts on account of their following the lead of the Dreadnought as to armor, armament and displacement. The latest British dreadnought is of 27,500 tons. The United States Navy calls its latest big ships first-class battleships, though the newspapers sometimes refer to them as superdreadnoughts and hypersuperdreadnoughts. The last Naval Appropriation bill authorized the construction of three first-class battleships (including the one to be built in place of the two ships sold to Greece). Battleships now cost between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 to build and equip. You will find in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 13, 1913, page 460, a table of tonnage of the fleets of the world. United States was third at the time. The total of the Naval Appropriation bill for the year 1914-15 is about \$140,000,000.

A. T. M.—Lieut. Col. Laurence J. Hearn, U.S.A., died at the Presidio of San Francisco, Dec. 11, 1912.

O. S.—The examinations of enlisted men of the Navy for positions in the Navy Pay Corps have been completed, but only three out of fifty-five candidates succeeded in getting a favorable report from the board. It is planned to fill the other vacancies from the Naval Academy. The simplest way for an enlisted man of the Army to enter the Navy is to purchase discharge from the Army and then enlist in the Navy. Discharges are not granted by favor. See G.O. 31, 1914.

C. H. P. asks: (1) What date did the 22d Infantry sail from Manila, P.I., in 1902? (2) Served in Philippines from March 6, 1899, to date of sailing therefrom of the 22d Infantry, in 1902, and from date of arrival of the 22d Infantry in the Philippines, 1903, to Dec. 15, 1904. Am I entitled to a Philippine Congressional medal? (3) What is the uniform for enlisted men doing daily office work? Can long trousers be worn with O.D. instead of breeches and leggings? Answer: (1) Jan. 25, 1902. (2) See G.O. 129, 1908. (3) Service dress; trousers not permitted. See Uniform Regulations.

T. M. M.—In 1904 the Naval Academy class was graduated Friday, June 3. In 1905 the class was graduated in February. In 1907 the date was June 7.

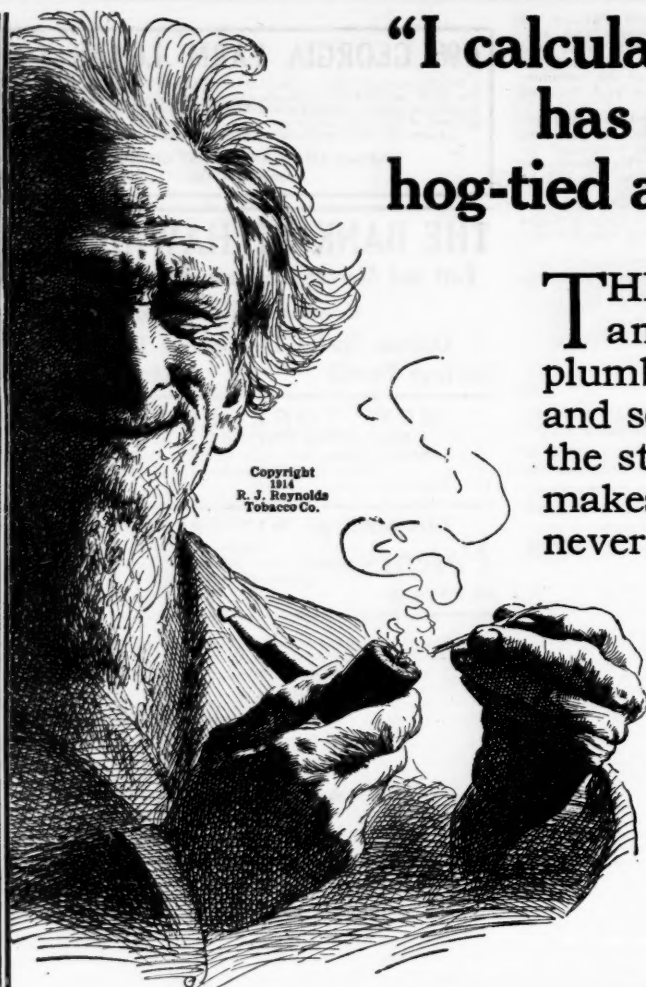
A. J. P. asks: (1) Have taken out my first papers for citizenship. Provided I have established my legal residence one year prior to being furloughed (enlisted under seven-year bill) can I take out my final papers while so furloughed? (2) If having become naturalized, am I permitted to take examinations and accept a Civil Service appointment? Answer: (1) As you do not get your discharge until end of seven-year enlistment, you could not in the meantime secure full citizenship because of your military service; you could, however, proceed in the manner prescribed for alien civilians, for whom five years' residence in the U.S. is required. Drop in to see the officer in charge at the Naturalization Bureau, Post-office Building, New York. (2) You would apply to the War Department for privilege of taking examination, and, if successful, might perhaps be discharged for convenience of Government.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 20, 1914.

A novel surprise party was given Saturday afternoon and evening, Nov. 7, by Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, at the polo bungalow. Various games had been arranged, with prizes for the winners. Mrs. Faulkner won the rifle contest; the quoits prize was won by Lieutenant Cruise; Mrs. Emery T. Smith won the baseball hitting contest; the needle race was won by Lieutenant Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, and the tug-of-war between the officers and ladies was won by the ladies, with the aid of a concealed block and tackle. Supper was served to the twenty-four guests present at the bungalow. Capt. and Mrs. McNair had dinner Nov. 21 for Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant, Lieut. and Mrs. Hauser, Lieut. Emery T. Smith and mother, Major McNair, Captain Locke, Lieutenants Wyeth and Bishop. Dr. and Mrs. Jewell entertained for Colonel Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Miss Spessard, Miss Osterhaus and Lieutenant Hicks at dinner Tuesday. Miss Spessard is a house guest of Mrs. Jewell for a few weeks. The student officers of the School of Fire gave a dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Danford, Lieut. and Mrs. Tallafiero, Captain Hand, Lieutenant Anderson and Mrs. Evans and daughter.

Last Saturday, from four to eight o'clock, Lieutenant Capron entertained with a K.T. dancant at his quarters. The entire lower floor was used for dancing and the rooms were beautifully decorated with mistletoe and carnations. Practically the entire garrison attended. Major McNair is the only officer in attendance on the field officers' course, School of Fire. New officers arrived this week are Capt. Fox Conner,

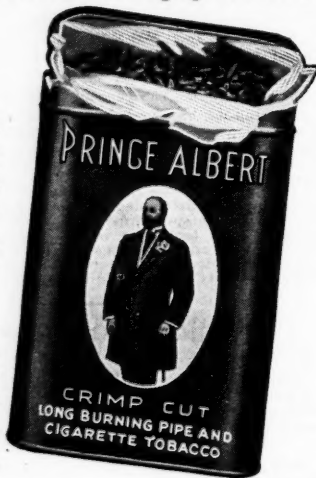


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Lieutenant Perkins and Pay Clerk Enders. Major Conner is assigned to Battery G. Mrs. Conner and three children are expected from New York Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Enders relieves Pay Clerk Brigham, who has gone to Monterey, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham will both be missed in social and musical circles. Lieutenant Bishop, recently from duty in France, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Perkins. Capt. and Mrs. De Armond spent Tuesday in Oklahoma City.

Captains Hand, Starbird and Moore, with Congressman Ferris, State Senator Thomas and Mr. Quinette, of Lawton, went on a large duck hunt Friday evening and all proved expert shots. Captain Starbird is the possessor of a handsome new Apperson car; Lieutenants Frankenberg and Young are sporting a new White car, and Lieutenant Burr will soon be seen in a new Hupmobile. The Red Cross work at Fort Sill is in charge of Mrs. Faulkner; the ladies will send both money and other necessities to help in a small measure the European situation. Captain Spaulding has recovered sufficiently to be removed to his quarters; Mrs. Spaulding has returned to Leavenworth. Mrs. Emery T. Smith left Saturday to visit in Washington, D.C. She is a daughter of General McCain, The Adjutant General.

Mrs. Sutherland was called to Indiana Sunday by serious illness in her sister's home. Mrs. Duckwall and Mrs. Thompson are both on the convalescent list. The School of Fire officers give a complimentary dance to the garrison Nov. 21; also a paper chase Sunday morning, followed by a hunt breakfast at noon. Lieutenant Jones has as guests for the weekend festivities Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Bonfoey, of Oklahoma City, chaperoning Miss Edith Miller, of Oklahoma City, and Miss Francis Hancock, of Paris, Texas.

The Fort Sill Theatrical Club gave their first play this season Friday night, Nov. 20; the highest class of talent was enlisted for this comedy, which is entitled "A Night at the Rathskeller." The entire play was heartily enjoyed by the large audience of officers' families and enlisted men. Several other dramas and comedies are in course of preparation, as each play given by this troupe is entirely their own production. Lieutenant Pratt, at El Reno on detached service, is taking his annual target and problem work in artillery firing this week.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 20, 1914.

Miss Smith, from Topeka, Kas., was house guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George. Mrs. W. W. West entertained at ten for Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, Mrs. R. S. Welsh and Miss Helen Welsh Nov. 7. Miss Mary Belle White came Nov. 8 from San Antonio, Texas, to join her father, Major G. P. White. Mrs. E. R. De Russy Joyle and two children left Sunday for Douglas, Ariz., to join Mrs. Hoyle's parents, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, guests of their daughter, Mrs. V. S. Foster, left Sunday for their home in El Paso, Texas. Mrs. R. M. Cheney and daughter are visiting in Mrs. Cheney's home in St. Paul.

The weekly polo match played on the post field between Junction City and Fort Riley was well attended. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a tea Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Mrs. Henslee, Miss Baird, Miss Smith, Lieutenants Adair and Erwin and Capt. R. C. Foy. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane had Lieut. and Mrs. J. T.

Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber as guests for dinner Sunday.

Many officers and ladies followed Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., M.F.H., over a drag hunt Monday afternoon, Nov. 9. Mrs. C. H. Harvey gave a bridge-tee Monday for Mesdames Marshall Magruder, N. B. Rehkopf and H. H. McGee. Mrs. F. H. Gallup returned from a visit in Fort Leavenworth Nov. 10. Miss Martha Kean, of Fort Leavenworth, accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Gallup, for a short visit. Mesdames H. D. Chamberlin, C. P. George, A. E. Willbourn and Miss Ryan were guests of Mrs. Marshall Magruder for tea Tuesday.

"Hanky Panky" was played in Manhattan, Kas., Nov. 10 and among post people who went to see the play were Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach, Capt. R. S. Foy and Lieut. H. R. Adair. Major and Mrs. D. E. Aultman gave a dinner Nov. 11 for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberg and Capt. and Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., gave a surprise dinner in celebration of the birthday anniversary of Lieut. G. S. Patton Nov. 11 for Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Miss Baird and Capt. Fox Conner. Miss Ryan had Miss Marshall, of Junction City, and Lieutenants Kobbé and Schwenck as dinner guests Nov. 11.

The second weekly drag hunt was held Thursday and many post people followed the hounds. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner celebrated their wedding anniversary with a dinner Nov. 13 for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy. The second skating party, held Friday evening, Nov. 13, was a great success. Lieutenant Kobbé was host afterward, at the club, for the skaters. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Miss Kean and Lieut. V. P. Erwin. Mrs. E. P. Vineyard returned from Kansas City Nov. 13. Mrs. Rockenbach has returned to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., owing to Captain Rockenbach's orders to Germany as military observer. Miss Mary Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga., is the house guest of Miss Clarisse Ryan.

The weekly informal hop was held in the post hall Saturday evening. The polo match between Junction City and Fort Riley was, in spite of the cold weather, well attended by people from both Junction City and Fort Riley. Mrs. Ryan gave a tea Sunday in honor of her guest, Miss Bowen, and for the Misses White and Kean, Major H. G. Bishop, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Schwenck, Kobbé, Lonergan, Raynor, Adair, Finch, Erwin, Scofield and Taulbee.

"The Time, the Place and the Girl" was played in the post gymnasium Nov. 15, for the benefit of the enlisted men of the garrison. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a jolly supper Sunday for Major S. R. H. Tompkins, Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Major J. W. Furlong, Major H. G. Bishop and Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster. Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger and Major O. B. Meyer. Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy gave a Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Scott, Major E. D. Anderson and Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder had Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber and Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift as supper guests Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey, Mrs. Merchant, Miss Ryan and Miss Bowen, Lieutenants Finch and Schwenck were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder Monday evening, a victrola furnishing music for dancing.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan celebrated their wedding anniversary with a beautifully appointed dinner Nov. 16 for Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce, of Junction City, Miss Bowen and Miss Ryan, Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Majors O. B. Meyer, S. R. H. Tompkins, J. W. Furlong, L. M. Koehler and Capt. W. H. Paine. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane had dinner Nov. 17 for Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Miss Baird and Major H. G. Bishop. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup were hosts for the field

officers' dancing class Tuesday evening. Among other guests were Misses Kean, White and Bowen, Lieutenants Finch, Odell, Adair, Erwin and Winfree.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner had dinner Nov. 18 for Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Crane and Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber. Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a tea Wednesday for Mesdames Lininger, George, Cullum, Polk and Chamberlin. Mrs. Ryan, from Billings, Mont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, who gave a tea Nov. 19 in her honor and for Mesdames Dickson, Clifton, Henslee, Vineyard, Lininger, Mesdames Ballard, Richmond, Ryan, McBlain, Aultman, Baird, Barry, Chamberlin, Crane, Dege, Foster, Gallup, Harvey, Merchant, Patton, Rhodes, Swift, Wagner, Walker, White and Williams, Misses Baird, Ryan and Bowen, Mesdames O'Donnell, Voltz and Dorn, of Junction City. Mesdames Richmond and O'Donnell poured.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber, Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton and Major Koehler.

FORT BARRY.

Fort Barry, Cal., Nov. 12, 1914.

Mrs. Clay Brown, mother of Major Laurence G. Brown, fort commander, has arrived from the East, to spend the winter with her son. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Peterson entertained them at dinner on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Bradley, M.R.C., have moved into quarters No. 23. They had as house guests over Sunday Prof. Charles Shaw, instructor in soil technology at the University of California, and Mrs. Shaw. Mrs. Peterson went over to San Francisco Wednesday of last week to attend a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Quinlan, wife of Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan. First Lieut. H. du R. Phelan, M.R.C., Mrs. Phelan and their five children sailed on the November transport for the Philippines.

A detachment of sixty-five sailors from the U.S.S. San Diego came up Monday of last week for small-arms target practice on the department rifle range. The party, in charge of Ensigns Parr and Clark, came down from Mare Island on the U.S.S. Iroquois. They were met at the dock and shown the courtesies of the post by Lieutenant Heinrich. The big Navy tug had difficulty in making the dock, and suffered slight damage, due to the strong tide. Lieutenants Griswold and Soule, U.S.N., of the San Diego, visited the post during the week.

Miss Emmeline Holland arrived from Fort McKinley, Maine, to spend a few days with Mrs. Brown, before her marriage to Mr. Stanley Williams, of San Francisco. A merry tea party was enjoyed at Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson's quarters Thursday afternoon, with this charming bride-elect as the center of attraction, and Major Brown and his mother, Mrs. Brown, entertained at bridge in her honor that evening. The wedding took place at the rectory of Trinity Church, in San Francisco, Saturday morning, Nov. 7. Mrs. Brown gave the bride away, and Mrs. Wisser, wife of Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, was also present.

Major Brown attended the reception given by Col. and Mrs. Foote, at Fort Scott, on Nov. 6. Capt. D. P. Quinlan was a visitor on Tuesday. Mrs. Brown has returned to Fort Barry, after several days spent at Fort Miley as guest of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser. Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Harris and Lieut. and Mrs. Junius Pierce motored over from Fort Baker on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce moved over to this post from Fort Baker on Wednesday and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by Dr. Phelan.

The work of repairing the dock and tramway is progressing rapidly. Major Brown has started many improvements, and soon we hope this guardian of the Golden Gate will be a close rival of the more fortunate posts across the bay. The new tennis court is nearly completed and will add not a little to the facilities for outdoor sports. Ducks are plentiful on the lagoon and Lieutenant Heinrich is keeping his friends supplied with game. Major and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner Wednesday for Ensigns Parr and Clark, U.S.N.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Nov. 14, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Olson gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, S.C., and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, 27th Inf. Lieut. Dean Halford, late 22d Infantry and now on duty at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, was a guest at the mess last Sunday. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme were dinner guests Saturday aboard the Texas, when Chaplain Bayard entertained in their honor. On Monday they entertained Chaplain Bayard at dinner in Texas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, 27th Inf., gave a dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Captain Morrow, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Brown, wife of Captain Brown, judge advocate at Vera Cruz.

The Government boat Poe made a special trip to the battleship Texas Nov. 9. Among those who visited the battleship were Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Col. and Mrs. Barth, Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Col. and Mrs. Kimball, Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Col. and Mrs. Read and Miss Read, Miss Gladys Booth, Miss Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg, Capt. and Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Glover, Lieutenant Dillman, Lieutenant Hayden, Captains Hunt, Peyton, Cecil, Leonori, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieutenant Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Peck, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Lieutenant Ware, Lieutenant Christie, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, 26th Inf.; Major Helmick, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Captain Morrow, Captains Burt and Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo.

Captain Peyton was a dinner guest aboard the Texas Wednesday, when Captain Williams, M.C., entertained. For Capt. and Mrs. Newell, 22d Inf., Captain Sheldon gave a small dance in our pavilion last Monday. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Sargent, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieutenant Landis, General Davis, Lieutenant Pike and Captain Hunt. Lieutenant Beller gave a swimming party Thursday night in honor of some friends from Dallas. Major Van Deman was in camp this week, inspecting funds and property.

Officers and enlisted men of the 22d Infantry entertained the officers and men of the battleship Texas this week in Texas City. A smoker for the officers was held in the 22d Infantry mess, Colonel Truitt being master of ceremonies and Major Kobbé, 18th Inf., chief orator. The visitors came to camp in Government launches and remained until a late hour. A delegation from each company met the men at the pier and escorted them to camp. After supper the sailors were entertained in the pavilion. Boxing bouts, wrestling matches and vaudeville entertained them. The officers also staged a number of vaudeville acts, there were many speeches and a general good time. Both at the men's pavilion and at the Officers' Club the fun continued until a late hour and many remained in camp overnight.

On Wednesday the regiment gave an informal dance in the pavilion. Among those present were Major Hagadorn, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mesdames Holmes, Duke, Olson, Mayo, Captains Morrow, Peyton, Hand, Bessell, Mrs. Brewer (23d), Lieutenants Beller, Smith, Hunt and Patch, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Lieutenants Pigott, Brewer, Hayden, Claggett, Captain Burt.

All troops have returned from Dallas and the following officers of the 18th: Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Brewer, Beller, Patch, Smith. Regimental Sergeant Major Nicholas, who has been on duty at the Dallas carnival, also has returned.

At the 11th Infantry dance last night there were present, among others, Captains Bryan, Med. Corps, Major Morrow, 27th, Burt, Lieutenants Hunt, Sherman, Hayden, Schmidt, Lieut. and Mesdames Persons, Baxter, Wadsworth, Olson, Holmes, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. B. T. Simmons, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Miss Norman. Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme were dinner guests aboard the Texas yesterday, when their hosts were the ward room officers. A dance followed. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Krauthoff, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss Torrey, Miss Jessie Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crocker, Miss

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Read, Miss Casteel, and six young ladies from Houston. In all about fifty guests enjoyed the hospitality.

John H. Van Vliet, jr., arrived at the home of his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. John Huff Van Vliet, on Nov. 9. To see David Warfield in "The Auctioneer," this week Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hulme, Captain Peyton and Lieutenant Landis made the trip to Galveston. At the Oleaner Country Club Wednesday Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crocker, and later attended the dance in honor of the Navy. Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., gave a large dinner in Houston this week in honor of Captain Dodge, 22d Inf. The party later attended the coronation ball. Major Mark L. Hersey reported for duty to-day and has assumed command of the 3d Battalion, relieving Captain Sheldon.

Lieutenants Patch and Beller, granted leaves, depart immediately. Lieutenant Beller is en route to Panama, via New York. Captain Leonori was host for Colonel Rogers, Captain Hand and Lieutenant Duke for a trip to Houston, where they witnessed the carnival processions and attended the coronation ball.

The 18th Infantry won a great game of football from the 22d Infantry this week by 20 to 6. For the 18th the following played: Stewart (F), center; Doby (H) and Lynch (C), guards; Walleke (B) and Major (M), tackles; Finch (I) and Morgan (M), ends; Lieutenant Cook, quarterback; Cabradek (I), Benjamin (M) and Hoyt (I), backs. Substitutes—Sullivan (L), Wright (B) and Loritz (F). There was a large attendance and great excitement.

Captain Peyton attended the Scottish Rite ball last night in Galveston.

Texas City, Texas, Nov. 21, 1914.

Captain Peyton attended the dance given Saturday by the Scottish Rite Consistory in Galveston. The officers of the regiment gave a party at Oyster in honor of Lieutenant Beller a few days before Lieutenant Beller left for Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Jewett left Nov. 17 for New York city. Mrs. Blackford left Nov. 15 for Boston. Mrs. Barth, wife of Colonel Barth, gave a tea and bridge Thursday for Mrs. Peter Hulme, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Weeks.

Captain Morrow, 27th Inf., has dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson and Mr. Royal King, of Galveston. Afterward the party motored to the Oleaner Country Club. Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson and Lieutenant Dillman formed a jolly party that visited Rogers last Saturday. The first formal reception and dance by the regiment was given last Wednesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Cook. In the receiving line were Colonel Rogers, Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Major Hersey, Lieutenant Brewer, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook. The pavilion was attractively decorated and thirty numbers were danced. Among those present were General Davis and Lieutenant Pike, the Misses Casteel, Crocker, Alexander, Sargent, Read, Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Bridges, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Majors Williams and Helmick, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Captain Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Corey, Capt. and Mrs. Brewer, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Weeks, Dr. and Mrs. Von Kessler, Dr. and Mrs. Canning, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth, Captains Peyton, Major, Sheldon and Hand, Lieutenants Van Vliet, Pigott, Ware, Lindh, Dillman, Smith, Rucker, Landis, Captain and Lieutenant Hunt, Lieutenant Blackford, Capt. and Mrs. Worrlow, Colonel Wright, Col. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Page and Lieutenant Hoelbruck, of the German army, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Persons, Captains Barnes, Morrow and Leonori, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Lieutenants Terrell, Jones, Christie, Falk and Davidson, Lieut. and Mrs. Calvert, Captains Morrow and Beller, and (27th), and many others. Captain Dillingham, who is visiting here for a few days, gave a motor trip to Oyster last Thursday and supper there for Mrs. Gunster, Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Holmes, of Texas City. General Davis on Thursday gave a motor trip to Galveston and a supper and dance at Rogers for Colonel Read, Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Pike. Lieutenants Hunt, Landis, Roberts and Ware attended the Z.Z. ball given at the Rice Hotel Thursday in honor of the debutantes.

The 23d Infantry gave a large reception and dance last night in honor of the 22d Infantry. The huge pavilion was beautifully decorated and quite comfortable in spite of the northern. Practically the whole division was there. The dance broke up at a late hour. From the 18th Infantry the following were present: Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme, Majors Hersey and Kobbé, Captains Sheldon, Barnes, Major, Peyton, Morrow and Hand, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Olson and Lieutenants Brewer, Hunt, Landis, Rucker and Smith; from the 22d Infantry there were Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Lieutenant Colonel Noble, Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs. Beck, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Bridges, Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, Lieut. and Mrs. Field, Lieutenants Ware, Krogstad, Batson, Terrell, Jones, Christie, Falk and Davidson. Some of the debutantes were the Misses Sargent, Read, Booth, Alexander and Casteel.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Nov. 9, 1914.

All the officers of the regiment who had not previously been examined in the new regulations were given an examination in Infantry Drill Regulations on Monday. Those taking this examination were Captains Humber and Ingram and Lieutenants Jervey, White, Swartz, Allderice, Harrell, Cron, Heidt, Cummings, Beuret, Stutesman, Eichelberger, Marshburn, Carrithers, Gray, Kutz, Lytle, Patch, Wilbur, Malony, Sibert, Jones and Gruber. The entire garrison, together with the rest of the Canal Zone inhabitants, observed Tuesday as a holiday in honor of the eleventh anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Panama. On Monday evening Major and Mrs. Settle were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge.

The garrison school for officers took up Small-Arms Firing Regulations on Wednesday, with Lieutenant Swartz as instructor. This is the last subject of this year's work in the garrison school. After the officers and ladies of the regiment had made preparations to receive Colonel Miller and his family on their arrival on Wednesday, the plans did not carry out owing to the failure of Colonel Miller and his family to arrive. The quartermaster has about completed the changes and improvements in the quarters for Colonel Miller. In addition, the ladies of the post sent up foliage plants and flowers to decorate the large verandas. It is understood that Colonel Miller was delayed on account of illness, but that he will arrive in the near future to take up his new duties as commanding officer of the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wells and infant daughter returned to the

camp on Wednesday, after having spent a four months' leave in Texas and Virginia. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers sailed on Thursday, to spend a three months' leave in the West Indies and the Southern States. On Thursday Mrs. Carrithers entertained at a bridge-luncheon as a farewell party to her many friends in the regiment. Mrs. Carrithers will leave the Isthmus soon, as Lieutenant Carrithers has been transferred to the 26th Infantry, effective Dec. 1. Those present were Mesdames Settle, Clayton, Collins, Ingram, Taylor, Eskridge, Merrill, Parisenu, Harrell, Swartz, Larned and Eichelberger, and Miss Blauvelt, of Camp Otis, and Mrs. Seymour, of Ancon. Following the play the hostess presented appropriate gifts to Mesdames Settle, Taylor and Swartz.

Mrs. Seymour, of Ancon, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Swartz, Wednesday evening and Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Malony and Lieutenants Cummings and Patch were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz at dinner Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Parisenu for auction bridge Thursday. Mrs. Taylor gave a delicious buffet supper Friday. The guests were seated at small tables and were served by some of the younger officer guests. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Settle, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Gowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Misses Blauvelt and Beuret and Lieutenants White and Marshburn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert for dinner Friday. Miss Thackeray, of Balboa, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger. Mrs. Eddy and daughter, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Eddy, C.A.C., stationed at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Larned. The younger children of the post were guests of little Miss Isabel Harrell at a pink and white party on Saturday afternoon, in honor of her fifth birthday. Her younger guests were Betty Gowen, True Merrill, Lydia and Hazard Eskridge, Dorothy Ann and Mandeville Ingram, Bunny Jones and Lucius Cron. Other guests were Mesdames Ingram, Jones, Gowen, Parisenu, Cron, Dougherty and Miss Natalie Blauvelt. The children played many games, following which they were served with ice cream, cakes and candies. Later they departed, each with a dainty favor from the hostess in memory of the day.

The Tivoli Hotel, at Ancon, was the scene on Saturday evening of a large benefit ball given by the Canal Zone Chapter of the American Red Cross Society. The entrance of the hotel was surmounted by a large red cross made up of electric lights, while the foyer and ballroom were profusely decorated with palm leaves and red, white and blue bunting. Among the many who attended were Mrs. Goethals, Mr. and Mrs. Rousseau, Major and Mrs. Mitchell, C.A.C., Major and Mrs. Grose, Q.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. Barber, U.S. Inf., and Major Gerhard, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz and Lieutenants Fitzmaurice and Kutz, 10th Inf. Major and Mrs. Settle and their daughter, Miss Pauline, were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Dismukes, of Colon, for the week-end.

The amusement hall of the post exchange was filled to overflowing Friday evening. The three hours' entertainment opened with a program of popular music by the regimental band, followed by two very good reels of motion pictures. The curtain was then raised and showed the stage set for a "back-face" minstrel act, which kept the house in an uproar for over an hour. The men who are giving their time toward the staging of these acts deserve great credit, as they add so much to the few pleasures of life in this place. The men are working hard on the plans for the "big show" to be given Thanksgiving night, and we may all expect a good act on the holiday. The minstrel act was followed by motion pictures.

Among the many inter-company baseball games this week were Company B, 7; Company D, 5; Company K, 6; Company D, 5; Company B, 7; Company L, 8. The new baseball diamond is rapidly assuming shape and will, when completed, be one of the best on the Isthmus.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Nov. 21, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Archibald D. Cowley have arrived from Mexico and are guests of Lieutenant Cowley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. P. Cowley, 1994 Summit avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley will spend several weeks here. Lieutenant Cowley, formerly 28th Infantry, has been transferred to the 8th Infantry, and he and Mrs. Cowley will sail in January for the Philippines. Miss Leila Harrison, daughter of the late Col. George F. Harrison, U.S.A., has chosen Dec. 1 as the date of her marriage to Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, 6th Cav., the ceremony to take place at four p.m. at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, D.C. Miss Harrison is a popular member of the younger set in Washington society, and Lieutenant Keyes is well known here. He has spent a great deal of time at this garrison with his mother and sister, Mrs. Harold B. Fiske. Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshire. His mother, Mrs. Keyes, is here as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Owenshire.

Mrs. Robert M. Cheney, of Honolulu, H.T., is the guest of Bishop and Mrs. Samuel C. Edsall, Holly avenue, St. Paul. Mrs. Cheney has many friends in the Twin Cities. She is the daughter of the late Bishop Gilbert, for many years Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota. Announcement was made on Wednesday, Nov. 15, of the birth of a daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. William Horace Hobson. Mrs. Hobson is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Bingham, Laurel avenue, St. Paul.

Capt. and Mrs. Easton R. Gibson will leave the post shortly. Mrs. Gibson will visit in New York and Captain Gibson will go to Galveston. Ensign Louis H. Maxfield arrived Friday to visit his mother, Mrs. L. H. Maxfield, Goodrich avenue, St. Paul. Ensign Maxfield has been at the Wright brothers' aviation school at Dayton, O. After a two weeks' visit here Mr. Maxfield will go to Pensacola, Fla.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 17, 1914.

Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., left Wednesday for New York, to join Mrs. Young and Miss Polly Young for a two months' leave. During his absence Lieut. Col. David J. Baker will be in command of the regiment. Major William H. Brooke, accompanied by his family, arrived Monday for station and has selected quarters No. 116A. Mrs. Wilson Chase on Thursday gave a sewing party. The usual Friday evening hop was postponed until the following week, on account of the University Club dinner-dance that evening, which many of the post people attended.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gill gave a moving picture party Wednesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Grady. Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee gave a number of friends a dinner on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Rockwell entertained Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and the Misses Ellis at dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. Osseward gave an informal bridge party on Tuesday. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., on Thursday gave a dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field, Capt. and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham and Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry. The table was attractively decorated with white chrysanthemums and Oregon grape.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. Rowe arrived Friday for station and have selected quarters No. 14. The Musical Club met this week at the home of Mrs. Wilson Chase. Vocal and instrumental selections were given by Mrs. Bernard Lentz, Mrs. John H. Page, jr., Mrs. James Osseward, Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls, Mrs. James B. Woolnough and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz.

A class has just been organized among the ladies in which aesthetic dancing will be taught one morning each week. The members are Mesdames Roswell, Woolnough, Hartz, Bennett, Fry, Page, jr., Parker, Tiffany and Hays. Capt. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fry had dinner Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and for Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hartz and the Misses Ellis. Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee left Thursday for Kansas City, Mo., en route for their new station in the Canal Zone. Captain Bugbee has been recently transferred to the 5th Infantry. On Friday evening an informal hop in the hop room was largely attended. Lieut. Lee H. Stewart and his mother, Mrs. Jennie Stewart, left Tuesday for San Francisco, where

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Lieutenant Stewart has been recently detailed at the Pacific branch of the Military Prison on Alcatraz Island.

All the officers of the post attended the reception given Monday evening in honor of Senator Chamberlain, at the Portland Armory, by the officers of the Oregon National Guard. There was a parade and review by the National Guardsmen for Senator Chamberlain and other distinguished guests. This was followed by the reception. Senator Chamberlain, Gen. George Bell, jr., Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, 21st Inf., and others spoke interestingly on military affairs.

AROUND AND ABOUT MANILA.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 16, 1914.

Mrs. J. E. Cusack and her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. S. Fuger, and daughters motored out to spend Sunday at the home of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Baldwin, who own a fine sugar plantation at Alabang, near the big experimental station. Mrs. J. R. Jefferis and Mrs. H. S. Mooney gave a theater party at the movies last Wednesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Spring, Mesdames Sievert, Stodter, Koon, Misses Helen Moffet, Muriel Sievert, Marcella Koon and Mr. Joe Jefferis. Supper followed at Mrs. Jefferis's home.

Chaplain Livingston has been in Manila on business for a few days. Mrs. W. P. Moffet gave a luncheon Friday for six of the post "widows"—Mesdames Symmonds, Henry, Stodter, Fuger and Livingston. Paul Mitchell celebrated his thirteenth birthday Wednesday of last week. After playing games indoors and out the guests all enjoyed refreshments.

Masters Fred and Gordon Cusack are visiting for the week with Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Deans, C.A.C., at Grande Island. They expect to come home Wednesday on the Miley. One day last week the Infantry garrison had field sports on the parade ground adjoining the Y.M.C.A. The following officers were down from camp Saturday last, many of them to attend the Munnikhuysen-Yates wedding in Manila: Captains Berkeley, Mitchell and Morey and Lieutenants Spring, Robenson, Fuller, Hyatt, Smith, Pegram, Chandler, Colley, Prince, Walsley and Christian and Veterinarian Koon.

Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Charles had a dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Bush, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Millet, Mrs. Melver and Major Dean. Mrs. Andrews entertained at cards Tuesday morning for Mesdames Hoyle, Melver, Gilmore, Crain, Coulter, Williams, Andrews, Fuger, Cusack, White and Charles. Mrs. Jefferis and Mrs. Mooney entertained informally at tea Thursday for Mesdames Boice, Shaffer, Moffet, Livingston and Miss Ruth Livingston.

Miss Murray and Miss Jessie Murray gave a dinner one day last week for Mesdames Symmonds, Mitchell, Morey, Averill, Berkeley, Zell, Stodter and Miss Katharine Symmonds. Mrs. N. K. Averill gave an auction party Thursday at Schofield Hall. Mesdames Hoyle, Cusack, Fuger and Hollyday were prize-winners.

Mrs. Brunzell gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Hoyle, Lewis, Halstead, Gardiner, Fuger, Cusack, Gilmore, Hampton, Melver and Shannon. Major and Mrs. Frier, Major and Mrs. Bush, Capt. and Mrs. Millet and Capt. and Mrs. Lewis were guests of Mrs. Melver at a dinner last week. Mrs. J. H. Van Horn had dinner for Mrs. Stodter, Mrs. Cusack and Mrs. Fuger last Wednesday. Cards followed.

Capt. and Mrs. P. M. Shaffer celebrated their third wedding anniversary Saturday, Oct. 10, by having Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore as dinner guests. Lieutenant Gilmore was an usher at the Shaffer wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Lane gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17, 1914.

The wardroom officers of the Louisiana had dinner last evening for their commanding officer, Capt. George F. Cooper, and Mrs. Cooper, which was followed by a dance. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Comdr. and Mrs. Simons, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McNeely, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillon, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Surg. and Mrs. Schmidt, Surg. and Mrs. Tennent, Capt. and Mrs. Marx, Paymr. and Mrs. Van Mater, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Ensign Pamperin, Lindsay and Clay. Among the Service people at the Country Club hop Saturday evening were Surg. and Mrs. Rhoades, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jeffers, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Bessie Kelly, Esther Byrnes, Susie Galt, Lieutenants Dichman, Williams and Bostrom, Ensigns MacFarlane, Davidson, Lee C. Carey, McClaran, Fletcher, De Treville, Ard, Yeatman, Craven and Meigs.

Ensign Lyell S. Pamperin had a dance last evening on the Louisiana for Mr. and Mrs. J. A. G. Pennington, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Laura Stanley, Anne and Virginia Groner, Martha Cook, Rosalie Martin, Frances Maury, Messrs. Charles Hughes, Roland Thorp, A. C. Wood, Charles Yeatman, Ensigns J. B. Ash and H. E. Keisker and Lieut. F. R. Hoyt. Lieut. J. A. McCown had dinner last evening on the Arkansas for Misses Rosa Rountree, Martha Cook, Laura Stanley, Helen and Hope Baker, Ruth Hodges and the wardroom officers. Miss Mattie Lamb left last week for New York, where she will be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly. Ensign Robert H. Maury was week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard McIlwaine, Raleigh avenue.

Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Colonial avenue. Lieut. R. S. Dodson is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Adolphus Dodson, in Ghent before going to his new post at Fort Monroe. Mrs. Ghent is at 56 Court street, Portsmouth, for the present. Ensign Lee C. Carey had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Ensign and Mrs. Ueberoth and Miss Margaret Gale, of St. Louis. Ensign Edward B. Lapham spent the week-end in Norfolk. Miss Bessie Kelly left Monday for New York, to be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly.

Ensign and Mrs. P. K. Robottom spent the week-end at the Chamberlin. Ensign Philip W. Yeatman, who spent part of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Yeatman, Boissevain avenue, has returned to the Delaware in Hampton Roads. Miss Virginia Perkins has returned home after visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Totten, Fort Monroe. Lieut. Solomon Endel has returned to the Vermont after spending his leave with Mrs. Endel, guest of her parents, in New York.

Ensign Scott B. MacFarlane was week-end guest of Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, Virginia Beach. Capt. James T. Buttrick, confined to the Naval Hospital since his return from Vera Cruz, has been transferred to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N.H. Miss Mary W. Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., is the guest of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Galt, Westover avenue. Mrs. Albert S. Miller, guest of her son at Portsmouth, Va., has returned to her home in Philadelphia. Mrs. P. K. Robottom has been recent guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Magruder,

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Washington, D.C. Miss Virginia Williams left last week for Charleston, S.C., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Hayward.

Comdr. and Mrs. Hutch I. Cone, of Washington, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Killam, Graydon avenue. Mrs. Frank Carpenter, of New York, is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Rhoades, Naval Hospital Park. Miss Hazel Cox, of Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Laird, Westover avenue. Ensign D. De Treville gave a tea on the Vermont Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer had dinner Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter F. Vernon, Capt. W. L. Rodgers and Andrew T. Long. Ensign T. M. Searles is at his home, St. Louis, on three weeks' leave. Mrs. May G. Walker, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Rupertus.

Mrs. Thomas G. Ford has returned from a visit to her husband's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John D. Ford, Baltimore, Md. Ensign Wells E. Goodhue had tea on the Drayton Sunday for Misses Anna Harrison, of Washington, D.C., Laura Stanley, Marjorie Eldredge, Hope Baker, Virginia Groner and the ship's officers. Mrs. Ray Spier has resumed her Wednesday afternoon "at home" for the winter. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades chaperoned Misses Carrie Voight, Margaret Grandy, Capt. W. Belknap, Captain Starke, Lieutenants Lewis and Payne and Ensign Norman Scott at a box party at the Colonial Monday evening, followed by a supper and dance at the Monticello.

Miss Mary Wilson, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Pensacola, Fla., has returned to her home, Norfolk. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper had dinner on the Louisiana last week for Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marx, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe P. Dillen, Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. de Steiguer, Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett and Mrs. Bassett, Mrs. R. G. Heiner, of Annapolis, is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Shifert. Mrs. Herman O. Stickney, recent guest of relatives in Petersburg, Va., has returned and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gordon Milhado, Bute street.

At the first german of the Norfolk German Club at Ghent Club Friday evening Miss Marjorie Eldredge, daughter of Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, and Miss Jean Jervey, daughter of Major and Mrs. James Jervey, U.S.A., made their formal debut. Miss Eldredge wore a gown of white satin and tulle, trimmed in silver, and carried American Beauties, lilies of the valley, orchids and roses; Miss Jervey's gown was of rose-colored satin, with tunic and cape of rose-colored tulle, and she carried orchids, American Beauties, violets and lilies of the valley. Among the Service people present were Capt. and Mrs. L. R. de Steiguer, Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge, Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry, Ensign and Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, Misses Julia Littell, Carrie Voight, Susie Galt, Major and Mrs. James P. Jervey, Lieut. C. A. Bostrom and G. S. Diehman, Surgeon Riggs, Ensigns L. W. Comstock, L. B. Ard and J. A. Fletcher.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper had luncheon on the Louisiana Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. McNeeley, Mrs. Duncan Wood and Lieutenant Smealie. Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth and Miss Margaret Gale, of St. Louis, spent part of last week at the Chamberlin. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper had dinner on the Louisiana Friday for Surg. and Mrs. Tennent, Surg. and Mrs. Schmidt, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Ensign and Mrs. Parmelee and Ensign and Mrs. Lewis.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 14, 1914.

Capt. Philip Andrews, commanding the Maryland, had dinner on board ship Monday for Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. N. E. Irwin, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Dr. Manchester and Mrs. Andrews. Captain Andrews has been joined by Mrs. Andrews, who came from Mare Island to be with her husband while he was in port. It was expected that the Maryland would be on the Sound for three weeks testing Alaska coal. Orders were received soon after her arrival here to expedite the work and hurry South. The ship leaves to-day for Mare Island to undergo repairs.

Comdr. Henry N. Jensen reported Monday to take command of the new naval torpedo station at Keyport. He and Mrs. Jensen are occupying the cottage just vacated by Mrs. M. A. Shearer, on Fourth and Veneta, Bremerton, until suitable quarters are ready at Keyport. Lieut. M. F. Draemel, aid to the Commandant of the yard, will be detached Dec. 1 and leave for the East coast, for duty on the U.S.S. Vermont. Lieut. F. D. Perkins, ordered to duty on the Atlantic coast, leaves Nov. 21 for Boston. Mrs. Perkins and sons will remain here for the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer and Lieut. A. K. Atkins. Mrs. Irwin and Miss Irwin, wife and daughter of Comdr. N. E. Irwin, who have been spending three weeks at the home of Naval Constr. Stuart Smith, left Friday for Washington, D.C., to spend the winter, during the absence of the New Orleans in Central American waters.

In compliment to her niece, Mrs. Robert Irvine, and Lieutenant Irvine, recently from the East, Mrs. Irvine's aunt, Mrs. Harriet Brown, entertained at supper Monday for Ensign and Mrs. Nelson W. Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Pond, Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, Ensign and Mrs. J. L. Nielson, Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Shipp and Lieut. W. F. Gresham. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Ensign and Mrs. Hibbs, Capt. Constr. and Mrs. W. Fisher leave next week for Philadelphia on a month's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Pond will occupy the apartment now occupied by the Gilmors on Burwell avenue, near Chester street. Ensign and Mrs. J. L. Nielson had dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C.

Fegan. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bauman, in Seattle.

Mrs. E. B. Larimer entertained at cards Wednesday for Mesdames O'Leary, Backus, Irwin, Jr., and Forbes. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had Sunday dinner for Mrs. Harriet Brown and Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley. Ensign and Mrs. Paul M. Bates left Monday for Honolulu, the Ensign for duty on the Alert and Mrs. Bates for an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. J. C. Bell. Mrs. M. A. Shearer left Friday for San Diego, Cal., to join Lieutenant Shearer, U.S.M.C., to be stationed at the marine camp at that place during the Exposition. Mrs. Shearer was honor guest at a number of social affairs. On Monday last Mrs. Frederick Forbes entertained at bridge for Mesdames Shearer, Andrews, O'Leary, Irwin, Blamer, Larimer, Hirshinger, Brady, Perkins, Drake, Stanley and Almy. Mrs. Timothy O'Leary entertained at bridge Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Shearer and for Mesdames Blamer, Hirshinger, Larimer, Forbes, Perkins and Almy.

Mrs. Shearer was honor guest at a bridge party given by Mrs. E. D. Almy in Bremerton Wednesday. Playing were Mesdames Shearer, Perkins, Hirshinger, Forbes, Larimer, Blamer, Brady and O'Leary. At tea the players were joined by Mesdames W. P. Druley, Z. E. Briggs, J. C. Fegan, Harry Johnson and Harriet Brown. Mrs. J. R. Brady gave a little luncheon Tuesday to honor Mrs. Shearer and for Mesdames Almy, Hirshinger, Forbes, Larimer, O'Leary and Perkins. As a farewell to Mrs. Shearer, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger gave a moving picture party Thursday evening at the Rex Theater in Bremerton for Mrs. Shearer, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy and Mrs. Brown. A Bohemian supper followed at the home of the hosts in Bremerton.

Complimentary to Mrs. Shearer, Lieut. and Mrs. Waddington gave a buffet supper Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Capt. and Mrs. Hirshinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Ensign Miles Refo. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson gave a Dutch supper Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Lieut. and Mrs. Nielson, Dr. G. B. Whitmore and Lieut. Peterson. Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen had dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and Dr. G. B. Whitmore.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, Jr., had dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. Larimer and Lieut. and Mrs. Draemel. Mrs. J. W. Backus has been spending the week in Seattle with Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Wood. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary had dinner Saturday in celebration of their anniversary of their marriage. Their guests included Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Madam Irwin and Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer. Mrs. J. H. Smith arrived Tuesday from Portland to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, during the absence of Lieutenant Perkins on the Atlantic coast. Comdr. N. E. Irwin gave a dinner on board the New Orleans Saturday for Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Commander Raby and Mrs. Irwin. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Shipp, Blackburn and Hibbs. The husbands joined the ladies at tea.

Mrs. Harriet Brown gave a supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn and Capt. G. B. Bradshaw. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn entertained at bridge Monday for Mesdames Wentworth, Hibbs and Shipp. The officers joined the ladies at tea. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn was the guest of Mrs. Frederick Baxter at a morning musicale Friday. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake had dinner Saturday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Ensign and Mrs. Hibbs and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan. Mrs. J. C. Fegan entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Doyle, Wentworth, Hull, Stanley, O'Leary, Blamer, Irwin and Hibbs. Mrs. Doyle presided at the tea table. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer had dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen and Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan.

The handsome silver cup offered by Mr. William Bolcom, of Seattle, to the ladies' golf club of the navy yard, to the lady winning the greatest number of times at a tournament held the first day of each month for seven months, was awarded Monday to Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Mrs. I. I. Yates, who had also won the cup on two occasions, tied with Mrs. Fegan, but having gone East some weeks ago could not be present to play the last match.

Mr. J. M. Willis, shop superintendent, hull division, has received an offer from Holden A. Evans, formerly naval constructor, U.S.N., but now manager of a boat-building company at Baltimore, to take a position with that company with a decidedly higher salary. Mr. Willis received his training under Mr. Evans at the Mare Island yard and later with him in the East. He left Thursday for Baltimore to look into the proposition.

The cruiser Charleston went into drydock No. 1 Thursday, remaining until Monday. While in dock her beautiful color of snow-white and buff will be replaced by the drab of war paint.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1914.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz gave a dinner party Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. William S. Neely, Mrs. and Miss Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Bastion, Lieut. Louis T. Byrne and Lieut. Cleveland H. Bandholtz. Another pleasant dinner was given by Captain Paine and his mother in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Bastion and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Moody.

Mrs. Mitchell invited a few friends from the city for dinner and bridge on Friday. Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, who had expected to make his home in Buffalo while detailed with the National Guard, will remain in New York, and Capt. William E. Welsh will come to this city. Lieut. and Mrs. Lowell B. Wright, of the Dental Corps, are at Fort Porter for a few weeks.

Mrs. S. S. Paine will leave Wednesday for ten days' visit to friends in New York and in Philadelphia, where she will attend the football game. Capt. and Mrs. Harold L. Jackson will be guests of Lieut. Arthur D. Budd at the Frankfort Arsenal, and will be in Philadelphia for the game and joy of meeting old friends.

Gen. and Mrs. William Quinton and their daughter, Mrs. Mason, are pleasantly located at the Trubee for the winter. Mrs. William W. Quinton has just returned from a pleasant visit to New York.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Nov. 17, 1914.

The Steiernet series of concerts opened at City Hall Monday with the Irish tenor McCormack, assisted by McBeath and Schneider, rendering a superb program. Among the Army people present were Mesdames Todd, Moody, Bennett, Robb, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. Since the bowling alleys have been put in perfect condition bowling has been enjoyed by a large number of officers and ladies each Monday evening, which has been set aside as ladies' night. On the opening occasion Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Meyer entertained the bowlers with a Dutch supper. Present: Miss Partridge, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. and Miss Bevans, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Mrs. Robb, Messrs. James and Stuart Bevans, Captain Kramer, Lieutenant Seybt, Lieutenant Rutherford and Captain Kramer.

Mrs. Alden G. Strong has returned from a ten days' visit to her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Butterfield, in New York. Mrs. Russell P. Reeder entertained at the matinee for Mrs. Avery and for Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Moody on Wednesday. Tea followed. Lieut. Francis T. Armstrong is in New York undergoing examination for the Aviation Corps. Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles entertained at the club after the bowling on Monday evening. The instruction in the war game given by Captain Morse for sixteen of the Reserves of Maine has successfully closed its session. Capt. H. P. Wilbur, of Fort Preble, Lieut. W. D. Frazer, of Fort Williams, Capt. Lucian B. Moody and Lieut. Alden G. Strong, of Fort McKinley, have returned from a ten days' hunting trip in the Maine woods. A number of the younger set from McKinley at-

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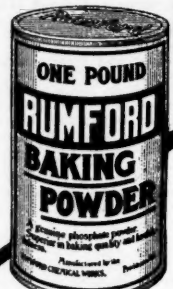
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tended the first of the winter series of bi-weekly dances at Hoegg Hall, arranged by the Portland society girls.

The very successful football season for the Fort McKinley team was brought to a close on Sunday when the home team defeated the Naval Reserves, of Portland, by 26 to 6. Recently the soldier team, in charge of Lieutenant Edwards, went to Portsmouth for a game with the sailors from the U.S.S. San Francisco, which resulted in a score of 13 to 0, in favor of the San Francisco team. As an aftermath to the football season, the boys of the post played a team of Boy Scouts from Portland in an exciting game on Saturday afternoon and the home team won. The Fort McKinley players were Russell Reeder, George Moody, Edward Ruggles, Leonard Morse, Fritz Reeder, Charlie and Dan Wade, Francis Fritts and Edward Atkinson. Mr. Thomas Thorburn, who has been in charge of the post Y.M.C.A. for three years, has been transferred to New York Harbor, with headquarters at Governors Island. Mr. Walter B. Smith, of Portland, has been secured as his successor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Avery J. French on Sunday had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Miss Bevans, Mrs. Moody, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford. On Monday evening, after the bowling, Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Jr., entertained the members of the garrison with a Dutch supper. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Robb, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Allen, Miss Payson, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Rutherford and Seybt, Mrs. James A. Ruggles gave a delightful bridge on Thursday for the ladies of the post in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Avery. Prizes were won by Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Reeder. Present: Mesdames Avery, Bennett, Moody, Edwards, Morse, Bevans, Reeder, Meyer and Miss Bevans.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins have returned after a two months' leave spent in Ohio. Capt. and Mrs. Behr, recent arrivals from Fort Monroe, are now settled in their new home at Fort Preble. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards complimented their guest, Miss Allen, by giving a delightful dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford. Dr. and Mrs. Person, latest arrivals in the district, have arrived at Fort Williams. Miss Natalie Allen, of Providence, R.I., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. Mr. Robert Kimball, of Providence, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. French had dinner Monday for Miss Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Turner, of Portland, and Lieut. Rutherford. Mrs. Russell P. Reeder entertained informally at bridge Monday. Mrs. Avery, after a delightful visit of a month to Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, left Saturday for her home in Hudson, N.Y. It is with great regret that Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, who for three years and a half have been very popular members of this garrison, are soon to leave for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where Captain Ruggles is ordered for recruiting duty. Mrs. Avery French motored to Boston last week to attend the Exeter-Andover football game.

A severe thunder and rain storm struck Great Diamond Island Friday evening at seven o'clock and developed into a small tornado. With the exception of trees being uprooted, shutters blown off and the carriage of a field gun being blown over a forty-foot embankment, there was no serious damage done on the island. A powerful wind from the island storm played havoc, tearing away half of Back Wharf—which has just been rebuilt—following a path across the island, tipping over some summer houses, toppling down chimneys and damaging to a greater or less degree sixteen of the summer homes on the island.

Lieutenant Seybt accompanied the 51st Company to Fort Poppin, N.H., for official work on Wednesday.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 18, 1914.

A pretty dinner was given by Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard on Thursday in honor of Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, and for Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones and Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason. Mrs. Bray returned to her home in Piedmont last Friday, after spending the week at the barracks with her sister, Mrs. Lincoln Karman. Asst. Surg. John C. Parham, from Tutuila last week, has reported at Mare Island for examination for promotion. Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, who has been spending several months with her father at his home in Scotland, is expected to return to the yard the last of this month.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode are on the next transport from the Philippines, where they have passed the last two years. Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lloyd D. Shapley, Paymr. and Mrs. George W. Reeves, Jr., Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Bridge followed, prizes being won by Capt. and Mrs. Owens and Lieutenant Commander Shapley. Though Capt. William M. Crose has orders to go East Dec. 1 to take command of the Rhode Island, Mrs. Crose and Miss Janet Crose have decided to remain in California for the winter and will take a house in Vallejo until spring, when they will go East.

Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield was a luncheon hostess last Friday, a number of the ladies of the station accepting her hospitality. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope entertained the card club and additional guests Monday night. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Grawold, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Lieutenants McCracken and Snead. Capt. William P. Upshur, U.S.M.C., just returned from Pekin legation duty, reported at the barracks last week for permanent station.

Col. and Mrs. L. S. McCormick have taken apartments at the Cecil, in San Francisco, for the winter. Mrs. George W.

Williams has returned to San Francisco after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Charles Lyman, of Burlingame. On Tuesday Commander Williams and the wardroom officers of the Cleveland gave a tea dance aboard ship, which was attended by many belles and debutantes of San Francisco, as well as by many Service people, including officers from this yard. Surg. U. S. Webb has gone to Minnesota to consult the Mayo brothers, specialists, near St. Paul. Accompanied by Mrs. Webb and her sister, Miss Pegram, he left for the East to-day. For three years his health has not been good and an operation is now deemed necessary. He reported for duty at the hospital a few weeks ago, but has since been on sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Allan G. Olson, who have had a cottage at Coronado for three years, are now in Chicago, where Lieutenant Olson has been ordered for duty. Mrs. Olson is a sister of Mrs. Duncan Gatewood, formerly of Mare Island.

The large monthly hop is to be held at the yard this evening and will be preceded by several dinners, among these being the one to be given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham.

Much elation was felt here Nov. 13 when news was received that the Navy Department had allowed it to be understood that Mare Island would have the building of two torpedoboat destroyers on her low estimate of \$265,670 each. Although the formal authority has not yet been received, yard officers are hurrying along the work on the tanker Mamie, in order that she may be launched by January 1, when the ways will be ready for laying down the destroyers. Preliminary work on these can commence in the mold loft a week after authority is received, and the fact that the requisitions for material accompanied the bids will be a big factor in getting actual construction started soon, as delivery is expected within three months.

The cruiser Maryland arrived to-day. She will probably remain here until after Christmas and will then proceed to Mexico. The cruiser New Orleans also arrived from the North to-day, her trip down the coast having been longer than was anticipated owing to the fact that she lost the \$20,000 coal barge which she had in tow while experiencing rough weather off the mouth of the Columbia River. The barge was recovered after a day or two. The New Orleans is due at Corinto Nov. 25. The Denver, which she is to relieve, is to come to Mare Island for repairs. The cruiser Chattanooga, from Mexico, is due in San Francisco about Dec. 1.

Orders were received at the yard this week for the manufacture of twenty-four 5-kilowatt motor generator sets for radio work. Only 120 days' time is allowed for the work, the cost of which is \$15,000. The sets are to be kept in stock until needed. The old Independence, relic of a century ago, when she was built for the War of 1812, has at last been sold. Her purchaser is Capt. John Rinder, of Berkeley, and the purchase price is \$3,515, although she was appraised at \$4,000. Mare Island authorities will be glad to get her out of the way, as the space she occupies is needed, and it is difficult to keep her afloat even with the use of pumps, which work day and night. A few weeks ago the pumps broke down and she settled into the mud flats, from which she was raised with difficulty. For over fifty years prior to being placed out of commission here some months ago she served as receiving ship of this yard.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 21, 1914.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department at San Antonio, arrived in El Paso Friday from Douglas, Ariz., where he has been observing the Mexican conditions across the border at Naco. General Bliss is returning to station at San Antonio. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield was left in charge of the three regiments guarding the border at Nogales. Gen. James Parker, from San Antonio, was at the garrison this week on his annual tour of inspection of Cavalry troops and equipment in his department. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the 8th Infantry Brigade, has returned from an inspection of the 12th Infantry at Nogales, Ariz., on duty in Arizona. Lieut. Olin O. Ellis has arrived in El Paso from the Philippines and will visit his sister, Mrs. Davis Mayfield, for a few days before joining at Texas City with the 18th Infantry.

Lieut. E. S. Blackwell, jr., 5th Cav., has reported for temporary duty with the 15th Cavalry at Fort Hancock, Texas, a few miles down the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Blackwell has been at Fort Bayard, N.M., for several months. On Tuesday evening at the regular bi-monthly hop the officers and ladies of the 6th Field Artillery were hosts. The regimental orchestra of the 15th Cavalry furnished the music. Capt. Leon L. Roach, 6th Inf., left this week for California, where he will be joined by Mrs. Roach, and they will spend two months touring the state. Col. Miguel Ahumada, former governor of Chihuahua and Jalisco, Mexico, has recently moved to El Paso, to make his home for the winter. Colonel Ahumada has been a well known and powerful figure in Mexico for many years.

Lieut. and Mrs. William A. McCain gave an informal supper Sunday. Following the repast music was enjoyed. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Sutton, of El Paso; Miss Valeria Garrard, Lieut. T. H. Rees, W. H. Cowley, Theodore Barnes, R. O. Annin, R. S. B. Hartz, Major Mark J. Hersey, 18th Inf., spent a few days in El Paso as guest of Capt. A. J. Greer, 16th Inf. Major Hersey has been assistant chief of Philippine Constabulary for nine years, but was recently relieved and ordered to join his regiment at Texas City. Mrs. Allen W. Gullion and children have taken a bungalow near the garrison for the winter. Mrs. James P. Marley has returned from a visit of several weeks with friends and relatives in Austin, Texas, and with Lieutenant Marley has moved into quarters at the post.

Private Homer O'Morrow, 6th F.A., died at the post hospital Nov. 16. Saturday afternoon he was found in an unconscious condition in a room at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city, with the gas jets turned on. Following a military funeral here, the remains were shipped to his home at Forest City, N.C.

In the football game at Washington Park Sunday afternoon between the 20th Infantry and Battery A, 6th F.A., the Infantry came off with a score of 19 to 0. Company I, S.C., in command of Capt. C. A. Seoane, left Wednesday to take a practice march to Hachita, N.M. The route along the railroad will be followed and wireless tests will be made.

Gen. John J. Pershing and staff were among those reviewing the parade held on Wednesday morning in the city by the "Pioneers" of El Paso. The day was an official holiday by proclamation of Mayor C. E. Kelly.

The officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry recently entertained at their camp club house complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Johnston and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Ditto, of the regiment, who are all soon to leave the district for different stations. The evening was spent with dancing and music, after which refreshments were served. Mesdames Thomas F. Schley, George D. Moore and H. B. Lewis, with Lieuts. Russell B. Hartle and Charles H. Danielson, formed the committee on arrangements. Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Johnston, 20th Inf., will leave the district soon for station in the Philippines.

Many Army officers of the district have entered their horses at the annual horse show held in El Paso this week. Among them is Monterey, owned by Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., which has taken several prizes at horse shows in Washington and New York. Colonel Slocum and a number of the officers of his regiment who are stationed at Columbus, N.M., are in the city for the event, which comes off to-morrow at Washington Park. Officers of the different regiments in the district who will have horses in the show are: Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. Joseph Garrard, St. John Greble, Capt. George C. Barnhardt, William Clifton, M. L. Crimmins, Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, Earl Canady, John M. Thompson, I. S. Martin, W. M. Bailey, E. F. Graham, A. D. Surles, J. L. Collins, J. C. Maul, W. E. Houghton. Mrs. Louis Van Schaick, wife of Captain Van Schaick, 7th Inf., will show her Philippine pony "Model," a beautiful little animal.

A polo game between officers of the 8th Infantry Brigade and the 15th Cavalry was a feature of the week's entertainment at the park. The games were played on Thursday and Friday afternoons, and the finals will be played on Saturday for the championship. The teams playing were: 6th Field Artillery, Lieut. John P. Maul, A. L. P. Sands, William C. Houghton, W. M. Bailey; 15th Cavalry, Lieut. George M. Russell, A. D. Surles, E. P. Graham, I. S. Martin; 8th Infantry Brigade,



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SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Nov. 19, 1914.

Mrs. Arthur Murray, wife of Major General Murray, U.S.A., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Conger Pratt, at San Ysidro, where Lieutenant Pratt is stationed. Lieut. A. C. Macey, U.S.A., is a recent arrival at the aero camp on North Island. Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, U.S.A., has returned from an extended leave in the East.

Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis has returned from San Francisco, accompanied by her brother, Lieut. Frank L. Van Horn, U.S.A., recently back from the Philippines. He will visit here before joining his regiment, the 3d Cavalry, at San Antonio. Miss Leicester Sehon was a guest at a luncheon which Miss Ruth Carter gave recently in honor of Miss Gladys Maxix.

Among those in attendance at a tea-dance given recently by the Misses Ruth and Katherine Richards in compliment to Miss Marion Baker, of San Francisco, were Lieuts. E. D. Sutton, Frederick J. Gerstner, T. De Witt Milling and J. C. Morrow, jr.; also Miss Martha Kneeder, daughter of Major William L. Kneeder, U.S.A., retired. Lieuts. Ralph C. Holiday and Walter G. Kilner, U.S.A., have recently joined the 1st Aero Corps.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Nov. 24. Later changes noted elsewhere.

- (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of ship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glenn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert F. Niblack. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b).

Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton ordered to command.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. Sailed Nov. 20 from Santo Domingo City for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Hampton Roads, Va.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Hampton Roads, Va.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Hampton Roads, Va.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. At Hampton Roads, Va.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Hampton Roads, Va.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Hampton Roads, Va.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorich. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.
McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.
PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

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PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Gravesend Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Porto Bello, Panama.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Porto Bello, Panama.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Porto Bello, Panama.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Porto Bello, Panama.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Porto Bello, Panama.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Porto Bello, Panama.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
A-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At New London, Conn.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At New London, Conn.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At New London, Conn.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At New London, Conn.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral James M. Nelson ordered to command.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the West coast of Mexico.
ANAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On the West Coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Francisco, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Corinto, Nicaragua.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip M. Adams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.
Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Pedro, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Pedro, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Pedro, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Pedro, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At Sausalito, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At Sausalito, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At Sausalito, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign Claude S. Gilleite. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At San Pedro, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 12(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
First Division.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. Sailed Nov. 20 from Shanghai, China, for Manila, P.I.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.
Second Division.
ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SABAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.



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Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hong Kong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Swatow, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Floley, Commander.
Address mail for boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Nov. 19 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Nov. 14 from Brooklyn, N.Y., for Falmouth, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Cleon W. Mauldin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARLBHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marlhead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert R. Randall, master. On the west coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchison, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RAINBOW (transport), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Howe. Sailed Nov. 14 from Honolulu, H.T., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. Cruising off the coast of Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenslade. Sailed Nov. 20 from Brindisi, Italy, for Scio, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. At New York, N.Y., foot of East Twenty-fourth street.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet," The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CUMBERLAND (station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis. Farragut, Mare Island.
Bailey, Annapolis. Dahlgren, Charleston.
Barney, Annapolis. Morris, Newport.
Biddle, Annapolis. Thornton, Charleston.
Blakely, Newport. Tingey, Charleston.
De Long, Charleston.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Pontiac, New York.
Active, Mare Island. Powhatan, New York.
Alice, Norfolk. Rapido, Cavite.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Rocket, Norfolk.
Choctaw, Washington. Samoset, Philadelphia.
Hercules, Norfolk. Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Iroquois, San Diego, Cal. Sioux, Boston.
Iwana, Boston. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Massasoit, Norfolk. Standish, Annapolis.
Modoc, Philadelphia. Tecumseh, Washington.
Mohawk, Norfolk. Traffic, New York.
Narkeeta, New York. Transfer, New York.
Pawnee, New York. Triton, Washington.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Wahneta, Norfolk.
Unadilla, Mare Island. Waban, Charleston (repairing).
Pentucket, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Aylwin, Norfolk, Va.
Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.
B-1, Norfolk, Va.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constellation, Washington.
Constitution, Boston.
Duncan, Boston, Mass.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Alleen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldborough, Bremerton, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Alton, Ill.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

1st Brigade, En Route to United States.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.
Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 13th Cos.
3d Co. (Signal Company).
1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th, 19th Cos.
2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th Cos.
3d Regt., Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.

5th Regt., Guantanamo, Cuba. Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.
M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Daniels.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Frederic L. Bradman.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. Hiram I. Bearss.
N. Dia. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. William T. Hoadley.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major George C. Thorpe.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. J. C. Fegan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William R. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Prichett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Doxey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 386.)

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
20th Inf.—Cos. I, K, L and M. El Paso, Texas; remainder of regiment, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

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27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Ordered from San Francisco, Cal., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

AN UNLUCKY BELGIAN PRINTER.

(From the London Times.)

We are indebted to the Amsterdam edition of the Echo Belge for the following story:

A few days ago a Times, a gigantic Times, was discovered in the shop of a humble little Brussels printer.

So he was visited by a Prussian officer accompanied by soldiers and detectives armed with revolvers, who came to conduct a search in his workshop. But first of all he was made to submit to a brief cross-examination.

"You print The Times?" asked the officer of the amazed printer.

"Do I print The Times?"

"Yes, you!"

"Very well, I don't mind," the printer rejoined, "and what is more, I keep the tower of the Hotel de Ville in my drawer, and I have got the Palais de Justice hidden away in my attic."

In the end he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for insulting an official.

THE WAR PROGRAM.

6 a.m.—All fight.

8 a.m.—Germans advance slightly at top of second page.

10 a.m.—French extend line a trifle at bottom of second page.

12 m.—General engagement on first three pages. No material change.

2 p.m.—French regain ground lost earlier in the day at top of page two.

4 p.m.—German line sags a little on page three.

6 p.m.—Allies fall back slightly on first page.
Night.—Situation about the same as morning.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"On one occasion," the Confederate Veteran reports, "in Virginia General Hampton came upon a Yankee soldier who was taking a bath in a stream, having left his clothes upon the bank. When the General quietly told the man he was his prisoner the man was dumfounded, not being aware that the Confederates were near at hand and supposing himself quite secure. He begged and pleaded to be let off, using every argument he could think of. After amusing himself by his captive's supplications for some time, General Hampton consented to let him go free. At this the man was delighted and most profuse in thanks and came ashore to put on his clothes. But the General said, 'Ah, no; I can't let you have them. My men are too much in need of clothes. I can't spare them.' After fruitless entreaties the Yankee soldier finally left for his camp as naked as when he was born, and the last words heard from him were: 'I'll name my first son Wade Hampton.' Many years after this, as the then Senator Hampton stepped into an elevator in a hotel in Washington, a young man said to him: 'Are you General Hampton?' On his replying that he was, the stranger asked if he remembered capturing and releasing a naked Federal prisoner at a certain time and place in Virginia. 'Yes, I remember it perfectly,' answered General Hampton. 'Well,' said the stranger, 'he is my father. My name is Wade Hampton.'"

Russia, says a well known English author, writing in the Christmas Century, is a nation united by war. He prophesies that after the war the revolutionist influence in the government will make the Czar the head of a state much more like England in its constitution, with no need for violent internal revolution, and that the Russian peasant's word will have a weight in councils of state which it never had before. An English Privy Councillor who writes in the same magazine is persuaded that if Germany loses, the defeat of the Kaiser will precipitate a movement against his dynasty that may become too violent to check.

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